

High Court adjourns plea to wind up bank as demonstrators wait and hope

Judge grants BCCI sheikh eight days to start rescue

By DAVID YOUNG

A BANK of England application to wind up the Bank of Commerce and Credit International was adjourned yesterday by the High Court for eight days to allow the ruler of Abu Dhabi time to give more details of a proposed rescue package and to consider introducing interim compensation for small investors.

The judge, Vice-Chancellor Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, said that the adjournment would also give time for the company's employees in Britain to be considered and for an indication to be given that details about the bank required by the Luxembourg and Bank of England authorities would be forthcoming.

The Bank of England opposed the application by the bank's main shareholder, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, for a 30-day adjournment but suggested that, if there were to be one, a scheme to protect small investors should be involved.

Representatives of the bank said in court that its application was being made primarily to protect such investors, who would start receiving compensation payments of up to £15,000 next month if the winding-up petition were granted.

The adjournment application was backed by representatives of major creditors such as the Western Isles Council, which had invested £23 million in the bank, 16 other local authorities which had invested a total of £26 million, Kuwait Airlines, which is owed £9 million, and several groups of large and small investors owed between £118,000 and £20,000.

The provisional liquidator of the bank appointed by the court, Touche Ross, had suggested an adjournment of about seven days and its representatives were preparing to fly to Abu Dhabi to seek more information.

The court was told that talks had been taking place on the rescue package on July 5 when the Bank of England said that it was halting the bank's activities.

Sir Nicolas said that if longer adjournments were to be granted in the hope of restructuring, someone must grapple with the problem of BCCI's employees and small depositors who were likely to be experiencing "considerable personal hardship".

"I can see no reason why that should not be done sooner rather than later," he said. "I can see no reason, if the will is there, why a fund cannot be provided to relieve immediately the needs of the small depositor by way of loans to be repaid either, if the bank is saved, out of their credit balances or, if the bank is not saved, out of their entitlement from the Depositors' Protection Scheme."

He said that if such a fund could be set up during the next eight days, a longer adjournment could be granted which could be to the benefit of BCCI's creditors as a whole.

The judge said that the Bank of England's winding-up petition was founded on allegations in a report by the accountants Price Waterhouse of "dishonest and fraudulent conduct" at BCCI, as a result of which funds running to many millions or indeed billions were not available.

BCCI had 48,400 sterling



Sit-down protest: victims of the BCCI affair make their views known yesterday outside the law courts

account holders in London when its branches were closed. Nearly 37,000 are individuals owed less than £1,000 each, a total of £4.7 million. There are 2,600 owed between £1,000 and £2,000 (a total of £3.6 million) and 5,900 owed between £2,000 and £20,000 (£40.5 million). Sums of £20,000 and more are owed to 3,100 customers (a total of £603 million). There are 17,000 non-sterling account holders who are owed a total of £2.1 billion.

BCCI's 1,200 employees are protected until the end of the month as the company's provisional liquidators have agreed to pay them their salaries until then.

During the hearing, Gabriel Moss, QC, for the Bank of England, said that BCCI may never have made a profit in its entire history, while the losses and the fraud at the bank dated back more than a decade. Mr Moss was pressing for an early liquidation. The fraud, he said, included creating fictitious loans, and secretly borrowing funds from other banks to conceal losses. BCCI also took in deposits of \$600 million and refused to record them to fool regulators into thinking the money belonged to the bank.

Mr Moss said that if the losses had been disclosed to the authorities in the early Eighties, "it could have jeopardised the very existence of BCCI".

In response, David Johnson, QC, warned the court that Sheikh Zayed would not help BCCI's depositors if BCCI was wound up. "If the order was given, the majority shareholders would have no interest in preserving the value of the group," he said. The Abu Dhabi authorities were negotiating with Brian Smolha, BCCI administrator from Touche Ross, about a partial rescue of the bank.

"It is not alleged that these frauds are continuing," Mr Johnson said. "The majority shareholders remain shocked by the abrupt action taken by the Bank of England."

Winding-up petition, page 21
Liquidators' report, page 21

THE RAG TRADE
£2 an hour
Asians
count the
high cost

By TIM JONES

THE Asian community was divided last night on how the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International would affect the employment prospects of thousands of people who work for low wages in sweat shops.

In brilliant sunshine yesterday, Brick Lane, east London, appeared as busy as ever as a melting pot of people went about their business. To the casual observer, admiring the ethnic clothes and goods on display, the street was bright and cheerful.

Many of the businesses, however, are facing a crossroads because of the closure of BCCI. For the rag-trade workers employed in unskilled conditions, the unfolding scandal has even more dire consequences.

Some Asian leaders said that they were outraged by a suggestion from Sina Mani, chairman of the Organisation for People of Indian Origin, that many of the businessmen and workers would never seek employment again once they realised they could earn more by taking unemployment benefit.

Mr Mani said that 300,000 people could be affected by the collapse, including thousands of small businessmen who, he said, made as little as 50p profit an hour.

His views were rejected by Raja Miah, acting director of the Tower Hamlets Association for Racial Equality. Mr Miah admitted many Asians worked in the rag-trade for "sweat labour" but denied they would ever rely on the state for their livelihood. "Everyone knows how hard the Asian community works. It would be against their culture and philosophy to contemplate living off the backs of other people."

He said that the high street chain stores were largely responsible for the plight of men and women in the sweat shops who earned less than £2 an hour for working in often appalling conditions. "Their buyers tell the businessmen the stores can go to Taiwan or Hong Kong for the work so they are able to dictate prices and conditions."

Tara Mukherjee, president of the Confederation of Indian Organisations, said he also resented Mr Mani's remarks. He said: "A microscopic minority may go on the dole but the vast majority of Asians will overcome the difficulties and continue working."

One of the few white businessmen in the area said: "Many of these workers can scarcely utter a word of English so they are trapped in a narrow world. Because of their linguistic difficulties they are unable to register their complaints properly."

An officer for the GMB general union said that the many attempts to organise workers had failed. He added: "We face the Phoenix effect where many businesses close down once the conditions are pointed out to them only to open up again the next week under a different name."

Persistent plastic cracks up under ravages of time

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE plastic age is falling apart, and museums that have been acquiring objects from shopping bags to Bakelite wireless sets with increasing avidity are at a loss to know how to conserve them, according to the Museums and Galleries Commission.

David Leigh, director of the commission's conservation unit, has launched an initiative with the Plastics Historical Society to preserve plastics. The project includes training and research programmes and a survey of museum collections to discover the extent of the difficulties. He said: "We assume that plastic objects last for ever, and much is written in this green age about plastic's poor biodegrading characteristics, but the material is far less durable than traditional materials like stone, wood and metal. A lot of important objects are in danger."

Items at risk include many of the "new" antiques dating from the 1920s, whose value has risen rapidly in the past ten years: art deco objects, pictures in acrylic paint, sculpture, radios and juke-boxes, designer furniture, dolls, technical equipment, even gramophone records. Dr Leigh said: "Conservators do not know how the many different types of plastic will react over time, or how best to preserve them. This is creating major problems for museums, galleries and private collectors whose works of art from the late 19th century and 20th century incorporate plastic material."

Plastic exhibits are losing shape or colour, developing crazing or simply falling apart because they are kept in the wrong environment. A conference in Ottawa, entitled Saving the 20th Century, will be held in September to try to find solutions.

Items at risk include many

of the "new" antiques dating from the 1920s, whose value has risen rapidly in the past ten years: art deco objects, pictures in acrylic paint, sculpture, radios and juke-boxes, designer furniture, dolls, technical equipment, even gramophone records. Dr Leigh said: "Conservators do not know how the many different types of plastic will react over time, or how best to preserve them. This is creating major problems for museums, galleries and private collectors whose works of art from the late 19th century and 20th century incorporate plastic material."

Plastic exhibits are losing shape or colour, developing crazing or simply falling apart because they are kept in the wrong environment. A conference in Ottawa, entitled Saving the 20th Century, will be held in September to try to find solutions.

Items at risk include many

Wages of office staff rise faster in South

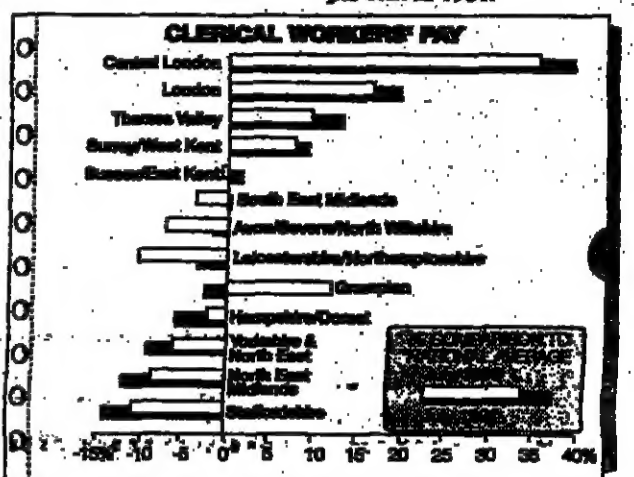
By JOHN YOUNG

CLERICAL workers' pay is rising faster in London and most of southern England than in other parts of the country, according to a survey published yesterday. Earnings in central London this month were 39.4 per cent above the national average compared with 35 per cent in July 1986.

In the Thames valley they were 12.8 per cent above the average against 9.4 per cent

area, they earned 1.8 per cent less than the national average, but the gap had closed from 7.1 per cent in 1986.

In the South-West, Herefordshire and Essex, the West Midlands, the North-West and central and southern Scotland, the gap remained about the same. But in Staffordshire earnings this month were 13.7 per cent below the national average, compared with 10.1 per cent in 1986.



King acts on backbench fears over army cuts

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TOM King, the defence secretary, will today announce extensive cuts in the "tail" of the army, as well as in front line units. He hopes to reassure worried Conservative backbenchers that his forces' restructuring is not only about reducing the number of armoured regiments and infantry battalions.

He is also expected to boost the role of the Territorial Army with a pledge to provide the reserves with proper equipment and training, and to raise their level of readiness for involvement in any conflict.

However, the main focus of interest is bound to be on which regiments have survived. At least two regiments originally earmarked for disbandment or amalgamation may have been reprieved, after intense lobbying.

Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith, chairman of the Conservative backbench defence committee, said that he expected Mr King to show a "modicum of flexibility" in his decision on regiments. Mr King's original plan was to reduce the number of infantry battalions from 55 to 36.

Yesterday the full Army Board of the Defence Council, which includes Mr King and General Sir John Chapple, the chief of the general staff, met to approve the final package of cuts which will be presented to the cabinet this morning.

Conservative backbenchers who have held several meetings with Mr King in recent weeks over defence cuts made clear their wish that the army's tail should be sacrificed to allow more combat troops.



Sir Geoffrey: modicum of flexibility urged

BBC TV switches on stereo

Nearly 60 years after the discovery of stereo, the BBC is to begin national television broadcasts in stereophonic sound on August 31.

The decision comes after nearly two transmissions in the London area using a system called near instantaneous compacted audio multiplex (Nicom) developed in the mid-1980s by BBC engineers.

Television sets able to receive Nicom can reproduce digital stereo sound almost as perfect as a compact disc player, BBC said yesterday. Mahler's 8th Symphony will launch the service.

Census shortfall

One in every 150 citizens failed to return the census form, Peter Wormald, the Registrar-general, said yesterday. As a result, up to a million people are not included in the first count of the 1991 census in England and Wales, published today. The problem was particularly acute in the inner cities.

Strangler jailed

A car showroom assistant who strangled a boy aged 11 and nearly killed another was given two life sentences at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. George Wyatt, aged 31, had been found guilty of murder, attempted murder, burglary and indecent assault. The Recorder of London, Judge Verney, told him: "You have been convicted of horrifying offences on two young boys who were utterly defenceless."

Faster freight

British Rail yesterday announced reductions in freight journey times between Britain and the Continent as part of preparations for the opening of the Channel tunnel in 1993 and to encourage industry to switch from road to rail. Times between Glasgow and Paris, for example, will be cut from 116 to 28 hours; Ipswich-Milan will fall from 125 to 40 hours, and Manchester-Dijon from 114 to 26 hours.

MAN IN THE NEWS

Radical brings old-fashioned courtesy without trimmings

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

LORD Justice Bingham, who was appointed yesterday to head the enquiry into the BCCI affair, could justifiably be labelled a radical among High Court judges.

To the undoubted shock of some colleagues, he was the first senior judge to speak out in favour of the government's proposed reforms of the legal profession when they were first published in 1989.

"The greatest threat to the bar lies not in the green paper but in the government's reaction to it," he said in a debate at Gray's Inn in London. The rules restricting solicitors from appearing in the higher courts were illogical and indefensible and could not be justified, he said.

Lord Justice Bingham also broke ranks with the judiciary in its almost total opposition to the proposals, dismissing fears that they threatened judicial independence; and showed an understanding of the public perception of the legal profession. "We delude ourselves if we suppose there is not a large body of responsible, middle-of-the-road opinion that regards the legal profession as riddled with anachronistic conventions and privileges."

His remarks were not just those of a maverick. He is highly regarded as a judge who

does not shoot from the hip but whose rulings are rooted in reason and rigorous analysis. His views on solicitors, for example, stem from his own experience of international arbitrations.

Many solicitors, he believes, are competent to conduct cases in his court. Nor is he out of line politically with his colleagues, occupying the middle ground although willing, as he puts it, to challenge traditional orthodoxies.

Aged 57, Sir Thomas "Tom" Bingham is a judicial high flyer. A doctor's son, he had a brilliant career at the commercial bar, where he was



Bingham: broke rank with judiciary on reform

regarded as one of the most elegant advocates. He took silk at 38 in 1972; became a crown court recorder in 1975 and a High Court judge 11 years ago.

He has already cut his teeth on enquiries. He was appointed in 1977 by David Owen, then foreign secretary, to head the politically charged enquiry into possible sanctions bustings by big oil companies. Five years later, he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to report on the issues raised by the contempt of court case brought against the government by Harriet Harman, now Labour MP for Peckham, over non-disclosure of documents.

He was promoted to the Court of Appeal in 1986. His style is vintage old-fashioned courtesy and eloquence, yet he is not bothered about the trimmings of the profession and would happily set aside his own wig. Off duty, he spends time at a cottage with his wife and family (he has three grown children) in the Welsh marches planting trees, mending fences and "keeping out sheep".

He has been tipped as a possible Master of the Rolls or Vice-Chancellor (head of the Chancery division). The BCCI enquiry will ensure his name remains in the public eye.

STORNOWAY ENQUIRY

Scrutiny begins on £23m loss

By KERRY GILL

AN external enquiry into how Western Isles council invested and lost more than £23 million with the Bank of Credit and Commerce International opened yesterday in Stornoway, the islands' main town.

The first part of the investigation, conducted by Alan Alexander in a sound-proofed room, is expected to be completed within six weeks. Professor Alexander, aged 47, of Strathclyde university's business school, said one of his jobs would be to look into the council's practice in dealing with brokers to invest or borrow money. The second stage of his remit would be to make recommendations on the council's procedures and policies.

He said that the apparent loss was of local, national and

international importance. "For those intimately connected with the council, its staff and members, this has been a period of great uncertainty and it would be surprising if morale had not been affected."

"I hope that my appointment will reassure staff and encourage them to continue their excellent work in providing public service to the people of the Western Isles."

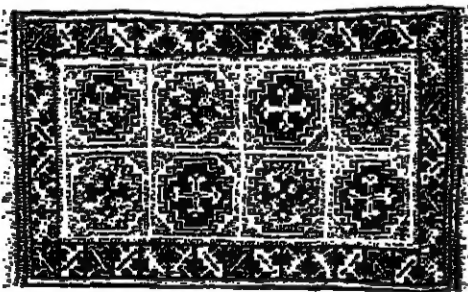
His remit was to examine the circumstances of the crisis, to report and to make recommendations. "It is important therefore that my enquiry be conducted with confidence, thoroughness and with all deliberate speed. That implies that certain pre-conditions have to be met before the enquiry can proceed," he said.

Professor Alexander, who arrived in the islands last week, said he hoped that all staff and council members would co-operate fully with the confidential enquiry. He trusted that those involved would refrain from making public comment during his investigation. Once the enquiry was completed it would be up to the council to decide on any publicity, he said. He expected that his report would become a public document.

Professor Alexander said that the council had sound-proofed his room in the council headquarters after he had asked it for secure accommodation.

Donald Macleod, the finance director, left for a holiday in France last week after having his suspension lifted but is expected back tomorrow.

THERE IS ONLY ONE CARPET SALE.



Harrods	SALE
Usual Price	PRICE
Yumsek 5'x3'9" (illus)	£418.....£315
Other styles and sizes available.	
Yahyal, 6'4"x3'3"	£531.....£400
Shirvan, 6'3"x3'	£444.....£330
Indigo, 6'2"x4'	£429.....£315
Dosemali, 5'10"x4'	£470.....£370
Konya, 10'8"x4'	£2,631.....£1,990
Indigo, 10'x5'9"	£1,098.....£585
Kars, 12'6"x9'7"	£2,354.....£2,035
Kars, 8'2"x4'10"	£684.....£505
Kaimuri 210.	
100% wool, hand knotted Indian carpets, rugs and runners.	
24'9"x2'6"	£1,595.....£795
12'7"x2'9"	£825.....£410
9'10"x6'7"	£1,500.....£750
12'x9'1"	£2,330.....£1,275
4'6"x2'4"	£230.....£125
Indian Dhurries.	
Antique designs and finish. 100% cotton.	
8'9"x5'11"	£689.....£485
A wide range of Wilton, Axminster, and Tufted plain and bordered broadloom carpets reduced. Measuring, estimating and fitting service available.	
Lowood velvet pile... per sq yd.	£40.50.....£36
Super Ferndene	
Saxony pile... per sq yd.	£53.....£47
Howorth Shag pile... per sq yd.	£39.95.....£34
All reductions are from Harrods Usual Prices.	
All in Carpets and Rugs, Third Floor.	

12 MONTHS INTEREST-FREE CREDIT available on purchases of selected items to the value of £500 and over. Deposit 10% followed by 12 equal payments by banker's standing order only, subject to status. Ask for written details.

Sale Opening Hours:
Monday to Saturday 9am to 6pm.
Wednesdays 9am to 8pm.

Harrods Ltd., Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7XL.
Telephone 071-730 1234.

Harrods
KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Death crash pilot 'went on Falklands flight run'

By CRAIG SETON

PASSENGERS in a civilian helicopter were told they were going on a "Falklands run" by a former military pilot, who then showed off his skills by hedge-hopping at speeds of up to 200mph before crashing into electricity cables, killing two businessmen, Stafford Crown Court was told yesterday.

The court heard that John Wright told passengers he had flown for the army in the Falklands and the Middle East, and there were references to "Argies" popping up from behind rocks as he flew the helicopter only 30ft from the ground, when it should have been at several hundred feet.

Mr Wright, aged 42, of Clehonger, Hereford and Worcester, pleaded not guilty to the manslaughter of Richard Smith, aged 37, a Surrey businessman, and Chris Durrant, aged 41, as a result of the helicopter crash last June. He also denied two charges of endangering the aircraft by recklessness.

Rex Todd, for the prosecution, said that the Agusta 109 helicopter, owned by JCB, the earth-moving equipment company, was being brought in to land at the firm's factory near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, when its tail clipped electricity power lines 27ft from the ground and crashed. The aircraft had been in good mechanical order.

He said Mr Wright was showing off his skills. He added: "It happened simply from his recklessness in flying in the manner he was. It (the helicopter) appears to have been taking part in the simulation of some form of military manoeuvre. The helicopter was hedge-hopping and had to

rise up and go down very fast simply to clear the hedgerows and trees."

John Durrant, from Aldershot, Hampshire, the brother and business partner of one of the dead men, said that he had been a passenger on the helicopter and at one stage had been frightened out of his wits. The court heard the trip had been organised as a treat for good customers of JCB.

Mr Durrant said that Mr Wright took the helicopter from about 1,000ft to below tree-top level and began to weave in and out of the trees, banking up to almost 90 degrees on either side. He said: "He told us that when he had to fly in the Falklands, it was below 20ft, otherwise the Argentinian radar would pick you up and an Argie would pop up from behind a rock."

Mr Durrant, who suffered fractures to his spine and ribs, said he knew there was to be a demonstration of low flying, but had not realised what it would entail.

Kenneth Lyburn, a civil engineer, who also survived the crash, said the passengers were told they would be going on a "Falklands run". When the pilot was banking the helicopter "there was a reference to looking for snipers in the trees".

A third passenger, Arthur Leitch, a sales engineer, told the court: "The helicopter went into a horrendous nosedive and I was disorientated and being slewed about from side to side. The pilot said something like 'when you're attacking tanks', or words to that effect. This was when we were slewing around at the bottom." The trial continues today.

Doctors too ashamed to seek help

By THOMSON PRENTICE
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

DOCTORS addicted to drink and drugs are too ashamed to seek help from their colleagues, a new study shows.

They are found in every branch of medicine and at all levels of seniority, the study in the *British Journal of Addiction* says. They spend an average of almost seven years struggling with their condition before seeking treatment, according to researchers from the Institute of Psychiatry.

Their problems are often aggravated by the reluctance of colleagues to intervene. "We are embarrassed to confront a colleague and uncertain what course to follow," Deborah Brooke, who led the study, says in the journal.

"Many years may pass while a highly trained professional is wrecked," she says. "This is a waste of resources and of potential. To allow the stricken doctor to continue without intervention denies our duty to our colleagues, to patients and to society."

The survey team studied the hospital notes of 144 doctors who had received treatment for drug and alcohol dependency at the Maudsley and Bethlem Royal hospitals in London between 1968 and 1989.

Sixty were alcoholic, 38 abused drugs and 45 were on both drink and drugs. A quarter had injected themselves with drugs, including morphine, and almost as many had taken barbiturates. Most of the doctors had self-prescribed the drugs, in their own names or ostensibly for someone else. Only four had resorted to black-market drugs.

Man killed mother on eviction day

ROBERT Robson, aged 44, who smothered his mother with a pillow hours before they were to be evicted from their home in Leyton, east London, was given a three-year conditional discharge yesterday after admitting manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

The Old Bailey jury had been told she would not let Robson seek help from the council or relatives when they fell behind with their mortgage repayments. She refused to leave their home, threatening to cut her throat when the bailiffs arrived. Robson left the court with relatives.

Judge Nina Lowry said: "I do not think it necessary to pass a custodial sentence in the very particular circumstances of this case." David Paget, for the prosecution, said that Robson repeatedly turned down his mother's demand for a suicide pact. But on the morning the bailiffs were due to take a pillow into her bedroom and smothered her as she lay in bed, then called the police.



Robson after yesterday's court hearing



Clearing up: rail workers remove wreckage from Sunday night's collision. Four people died and 22 were injured on the stretch of single track

Damaged points found at Glasgow rail crash

By KERRY GILL

THE Glasgow rail accident in which four people died, the second involving a single track line within the city in just over two years, may have been caused either by human error or a signalling failure, it emerged yesterday.

As British Rail began an investigation into the collision between two suburban electric trains on Sunday night and Sir Bob Reid, the British Rail chairman, visited the scene outside Newton station on the

city outskirts, it was also disclosed that a set of points had been damaged before the crash, although vandalism was not thought to be the cause. The government also announced a public enquiry.

ScottRail officials confirmed yesterday that a train passed a red signal two weeks ago on the same stretch of line, though no accident occurred. British Rail could offer no explanation of how the two trains, one bound for Glasgow

and the other for Motherwell, came to be on the 200-yard stretch of single track at the same time. Four people were killed and 22 injured.

The single track stretch, completed only last month after a £5 million modernisation, is for local commuter trains. The crash bore similarities to one on a single track line in March, 1989, close to Bellgrove station in Glasgow.

But Sir Bob said: "Single track is not a problem. We use single track all over the country, and that is not the issue. The issue is how signalling works, and how the train works. Single track is not dangerous. We have used it for 150 years. Properly signalled, there is not a problem; what we need to do now is examine exactly what happened here."

"Any time there is an accident on British Rail people will say cost is being put before safety, but that is not the case and will not be the case. We will operate with first-class facilities. There is no reason why this accident should have happened, and that is what we have to find out," he said, carried a million people a year and its safety record compared well with other countries.

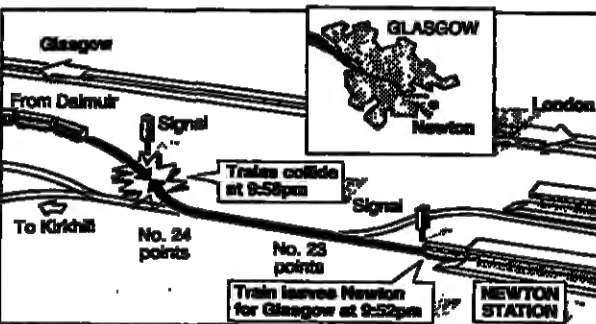
"There have been accidents. Any accident is bad, but there has not been a spate of accidents when you look at the movements we have every day and the number of people. The accident record is good, and what we want to do is make it perfect." He declined to comment on the significance of the damaged points.

Three of those killed were named as David Scott, aged 27, of Glasgow, Kenneth Meechan, aged 20, of Wishaw, Lanarkshire, and Tracey Donachie, aged 18, of Shotts, Lanarkshire. Mr Scott is thought to have been the driver of the Balloch to Motherwell train. The other two were passengers.

A survivor of the crash said that the driver of the train from Balloch might not have remembered the signal. Arlene Newman, aged 18, said: "I was right at the other end of the train, with the guard and ticket inspector. The inspector said: 'I hope he remembers this new signal up here'. I sat back, facing the window, and there was a loud bang and I was thrown out of my seat."

As many as 60 InterCity trains use the main-line tracks beside the commuter lines, on which trains are as frequent as four every hour. The track is controlled by signalling equipment at Motherwell but it does not have fail-safe automatic stopping devices.

The public enquiry will be carried out by Robin Seymour, chief inspecting officer of railways, who examined the fatal rail accident at Bellgrove in 1989. Roger Freeman, public transport minister, told the Commons: "It will allow any lessons to be learned from the first incident to come to the fore very much more quickly."



Systems aim is to halt human error

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

NEW technology will all but eliminate the scope for human error on the national rail network, although it could take up to a decade to introduce, British Rail said yesterday.

Accident investigators will be unable to establish whether the new technology could have averted yesterday's rail crash near Glasgow until the cause has been identified. Nevertheless, it could assist them during investigations into future rail accidents.

BR is introducing two distinct technologies: automatic train protection (ATP), which is designed to prevent drivers passing signals at danger or breaking speed limits; and black box data recorders, which will be able to monitor a range of train functions from door operation to the power generated by traction systems.

Automatic train protection is expected to bring about the most significant transformation in railway safety since the nationalisation of the network in 1948. In contrast to the present system, which informs the driver of the condition of signals and awaits confirmation that the warning has been received, ATP will supervise the driver's response.

Under the present system, a driver can acknowledge a warning signal but can fail to understand what it means and take the appropriate action.

The new technology can monitor and override driver actions if the right decision is not made, taking over the train. It can prevent drivers from passing red lights or exceeding speed limits, while at the same time applying the brakes at a pressure sufficient to reduce speeds without danger.

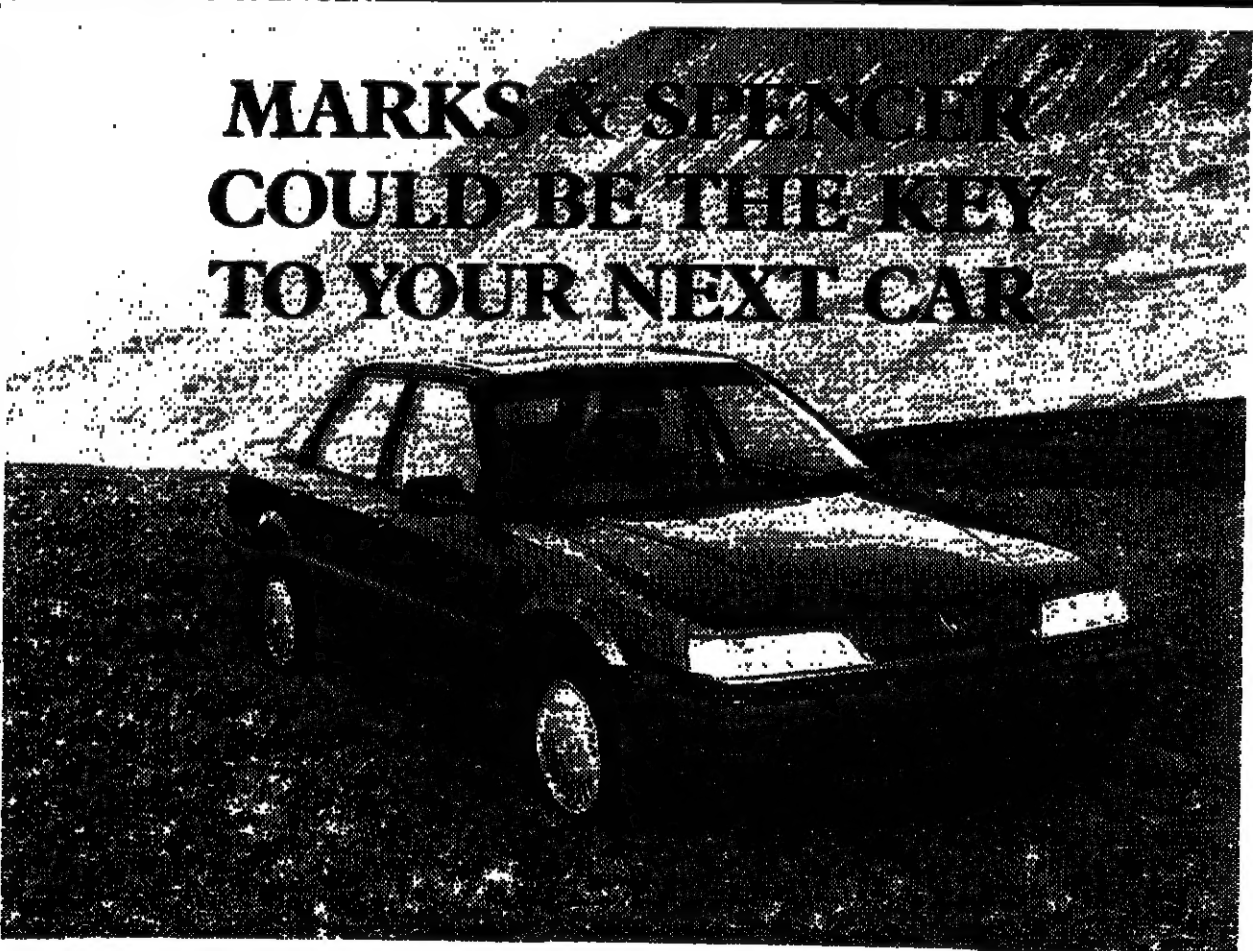
Trials of two pilot ATP systems are being conducted on the main line between Paddington and Bristol, and on the suburban line between Marylebone and Aylesbury. BR expects to begin work on a national programme in 1992, costing about £300 million.

The main use of the new black box data recorders will be in accident enquiries, enabling investigators to piece together information and identify who or what was responsible. They will also enable rail managers to monitor driver performance.

The data recorders will also monitor signals received by the driver, the action taken, and whether ATP had to intervene to override driver error.

Network SouthEast, the London and regional passenger service, is investing about £5 million installing the new data recorders on trains operating on the Liverpool Street to Cambridge line, and the Euston to Northampton line.

MARKS & SPENCER



You could borrow up to £10,000

A Marks & Spencer Personal Loan could help you buy your next car, or any other large purchase. You can repay your loan over 12, 24 or 36 months - or for home improvements this can be extended to 60 months.

Our service is fast and efficient. Simply complete and return the coupon below and we'll send you full details and an application.

Alternatively pick up a leaflet next

time you visit one of our stores or call free on 0800 363400, quoting reference no: MR03 and our staff will be pleased to help you. You can then check on our rates before you make your final decision.

Please remember that all applicants are carefully assessed. It is not in anyone's interest to add to an existing debt problem. Written quotations available on request.

Please return to: Marks & Spencer Personal Loans, FREEPOST, Chester X, CH1 3YZ. Please send me further information about a Marks & Spencer Personal Loan.

Name (Mr/Mrs/Miss/Ms) _____ Ref. No. MC03

Address _____

Postcode _____

Are you a Marks & Spencer Card holder? YES ☐ NO ☐

PLEASE DO NOT ENTER INTO A CREDIT AGREEMENT UNLESS YOU ARE SURE YOU CAN AFFORD THE REPAYMENTS.

Marks & Spencer Financial Services Ltd., PO Box 210, Chester X, CH99 1NS. *St Michael*

Russians digest art of the fireside read

By ROBIN YOUNG

THIS week Russians will start paying to enhance their word power and to discover that laughter is the best medicine. *Reader's Digest*, the world's most widely read magazine, with a circulation of 28 million copies in 16 languages, is launching a Russian edition.

Hitherto, *Reader's Digest*, founded in 1922 by Lila and DeWitt Wallace, has been regarded as a reassuringly traditionalist pocket-size bastion of Western political and family attitudes, full of folksy wisdom, homespun humour, and "real life" anecdotes.

Next month's issue of the British edition has pieces entitled *How to Get Rid of a Pot Belly*, *Home Truths on Buying Abroad*, and *Hospital Smoking - It's Making Us Sick*, and a conveniently shrunken form of the book

Impossible Journey: Two Against the Sahara. It is all carefully aimed at a solid, stable readership of comfortably off Western "empty nesters".

Now *Reader's Digest* is on the march in the east. Today's launch of the Russian edition, priced in roubles and with Cyrillic lettering on the cover, will be followed by the launch of a wholly owned Hungarian edition in October. Already the German edition has been heavily promoted in what was East Germany.

For readers in Eastern Europe it could be an introduction not only to a homely fireside read but also to one of the more advanced forms of capitalist enterprise, the direct mailshot.

Despite its huge world-wide sales and readership, the magazine itself contributes less than a third of its publishers'

revenues and only a quarter of their corporate profits. The rest comes from sales of books, records, videos and other speciality magazine titles. The engine that drives *Reader's Digest* Association Inc's marketing efforts is not an editorial powerhouse but a database containing information on households that have bought Digest products in the past. From that the company targets customers for its book titles on everything from do-it-yourself to consumer law.

Reader's Digest is, of course, the outfit that brought you (in 1983) *The Bible* cut from 800,000 good words down to 450,000. After today's launch in Moscow, simultaneously celebrated in London with the aid of the Moscow State Circus, we may learn what plans, if any, it has for *Das Kapital*.

JP 21/05/90

CITROËN STILL HAS THE BEST DEAL ON THE TABLE.

CITROËN BX v VAUXHALL CAVALIER

BX 14TGE	£9,090	BX 1.6 Meteor	£10,875	BX GTi	£13,585	BX 19TGD	£11,555
Cavalier L 1.4	£11,085	Cavalier L 1.6	£11,340	Cavalier SRi	£14,635	Cavalier L 1.7D	£11,650
Save £1,995 with BX		Save £465 with BX and Gain power steering		Save £1,050 with BX and Gain electric rear windows		Save £1,095 with BX and Gain power steering	

CITROËN BX v FORD SIERRA

BX 14TGE	£9,090	BX 1.6 Meteor	£10,875	BX GTi	£13,585	BX 19TGD	£11,555
Sierra	-	Sierra 1.6 LX	£11,464	Sierra XR4i	£14,898	Sierra 1.8 GLX TD	£12,140
Sierra offers no 1.4 model		Save £689 with BX and Gain power steering		Save £1,313 with BX		Save £2,585 with BX and Gain power steering	

It will not have escaped your attention that certain manufacturers are offering price reductions and cashback deals in order to persuade you to buy their cars.

At first glance this all looks very good.

But take a closer look at our table and you will notice that the Citroën BX maintains its advantage against the competition, in both price and specification.

The BX range has more than 20 saloon and estate models, from the lively and economical BX 14TGE to the stunning BX 16 Valve. Including a range of diesels that have made the BX Britain's best selling diesel for the last 4 years.

With such a fine car you'll get a fine package. There are a number of excellent financial schemes to choose from, which are more than a match for the competition.

So as you can see value for money has always been Citroën's number one priority.

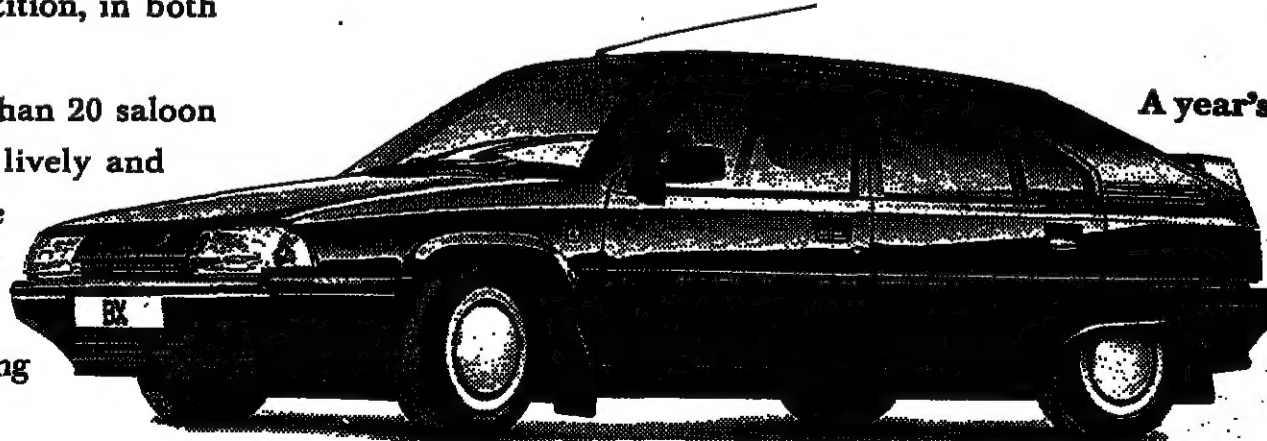
These days more so than ever.

Free insurance available on all BX 1.4 and 1.6 litre saloon and estate models.†

A range of finance schemes is available, including Free Finance (0% APR*) on the above models.

A year's free Citroën Assist, our accident management and roadside recovery service.

All this is over and above the price you negotiate with your dealer.



CITROËN BX from £8,575.‡



CAR SHOWN CITROËN BX METEOR. ALL PRICES QUOTED ARE EX-WORKS AND INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT, BUT EXCLUDE ADDITIONAL ON-THE-ROAD COSTS FOR DELIVERY, NUMBER PLATES AND SIX MONTHS ROAD TAX. ADDITIONAL ON-THE-ROAD COSTS ARE ESTIMATED AT £400 FOR CITROËN MODELS. ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT CURRENT PRICE REDUCTIONS AND CASH BACK DEALS WHERE APPLICABLE. *WRITTEN QUOTATIONS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FROM DEPT TM 264, CITROËN UK LTD (LICENCED CREDIT BROKERS), FREEPOST, LONDON N4 1BR. A GUARANTOR MAY BE REQUIRED. †SUBJECT TO EXCESS AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF INSURER'S POLICY AND PROVIDED THERE ARE NO SERIOUS DRIVING CONVICTIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS. AVAILABLE TO ALL BX DRIVERS AGED 17 TO 74, AND FOR BX 1.4 AND 1.6 LITRE MODELS ORDERED AND REGISTERED BETWEEN 1ST JUNE AND 31ST AUGUST 1991 BY PRIVATE BUYERS. THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO NORTHERN IRELAND WHERE AN ALTERNATIVE SCHEME IS OPERATIONAL. FOR EXPORT/TAX FREE SALES CONTACT CITROËN BERKELEY SQUARE, TEL: 071 529 5515.

مكتبة الامم

Replicas may soon have own classic car status



Driving force: Cameron Millar, who has made eight "new" Maserati 250Fs at his Hertfordshire workshop, each carefully marked as being handbuilt replicas

Amazing Price Savings

WILDING

SALE

COMPUTERS

Amstrad PC 1640
 Professional IBM compatible PC
 351 23 inc VAT
£299 + VAT

Amstrad Portable PC
 Professional IBM compatible
 Fully portable with batteries or mains
£199 + VAT
 (E233.85 inc VAT)

FOR A DEMONSTRATION PHONE YOUR LOCAL WILDING BRANCH OR 081-514 1525

FANTASTIC VALUE

Olivetti PCS86
£599
 + VAT
 (E703.83 inc VAT)

SAVE £200

- 20Mb hard disk
- 14" VGA Mono monitor
- 3 1/2" 720K disk drive
- 10MHz NEC V30 processor

WHILE STOCKS LAST

IBM PS/1 286
£799
 + VAT
 (E938.83 inc VAT)

SAVE £100

- 10MHz 80286 processor
- 30Mb hard disk
- VGA 12" colour monitor
- Single power switch
- 3 1/2" 1.44Mb disk drive

WHILE STOCKS LAST

MASSIVE STOCK CLEARANCE

100's OF EX-DEMO and MAIL ORDER RETURNS AVAILABLE

Amstrad · Olivetti
 IBM · Brother · Canon
 Smith Corona
 and many more to choose from!

SAVE £300

FAX

Amstrad 9600AT
£399
 + VAT
 (E468.33 inc VAT)

- Fax
- Copier
- Answering Machine
- Phone - all in one!

AUTO PAPER CUTTER

FANTASTIC VALUE

Olivetti Fax
 Olivetti OFX 325
 Neat compact design
 only 12"x12" of disk space
 Excellent reproduction for photographs
 Complete with telephone

WHILE STOCKS LAST

£299
 - VAT
 (E351.33 inc VAT)

AUTO PAPER CUTTER

Brother Fax 305
£399
 + VAT
 (E468.88 inc VAT)

- 5 sheet document feeder
- 16 level grey scale
- 10 one-touch dialling
- Complete with telephone

SAVE £50

many at less than
1/2 PRICE!

Electronic Portable Typewriter
£69.95
 - VAT
 (E82.19 inc VAT)

Smith Corona Portable

- Quality daisy wheel printing
- Auto centering and auto return
- 1 line correction memory

SAVE £10

SAVE £10

Sharp PA3000 Electronic
£79.95
 + VAT
 (E93.94 inc VAT)

- 96 character interchangeable daisy wheels
- 65 character correction memory
- Auto centering, bold print and underlining

SAVE £10

Brother AX110 Electronic
£89.95
 + VAT
 (E105.99 inc VAT)

- 1 line correction memory
- Word out correction
- 12" carriage
- Auto centering and underlining

INSTANT CREDIT £200-£1500

SAME DAY CREDIT £1500 OR MORE

Subject to status. Written quotations on request.

SUPPLIES & ACCESSORIES

Wilding stock a full range of:

- Ribbons
- Disks
- Fax Rolls
- Toner Cartridges
- Daisywheels
- Computer Paper

ALL AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

BEST SELLING SOFTWARE PACKAGES IN STOCK

PRICE GUARANTEE
 If you purchase any product in this advertisement from Wildings and find that you can buy it cheaper from another retailer locally within seven days, we will refund the difference

WILDING
 OFFICE EQUIPMENT PLC

MAIL ORDER SERVICE
 For full details of our Mail Order Service Telephone
04024 48629

© 1985 Wilding Office Equipment PLC. All rights reserved. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

Mellor opens battle against the cabinet big spenders

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

A CABINET meeting today will launch one of the toughest public spending rounds of recent years.

Ministers have put in bids for extra spending in the next financial year that would take the total to nearly £240 billion, compared with the target set in the last budget of £221 billion. But they will be warned today that nothing like that amount of money is available. Letters from the Treasury in response to opening bids are expected to demand compensatory cuts.

David Mellor, Treasury chief secretary, who is conducting his first public spending round, will tell today's public spending cabinet that he first essential is to maintain the government's reputation for sound management of the economy and that that means keeping down expenditure as a proportion of gross national product even in an election year. The tough approach has been endorsed by the prime minister.

The cabinet will be discussing expenditure for 1992-3 and senior ministers are agreed that there should be a tight settlement. Spending ministers hoping for a looser rein in the run-up to an election will be disappointed. Treasury ministers have argued for a 1992 election and they have been telling colleagues that there is no point in boosting spending because, with May 1992 the most likely date, no effects would be showing by then anyway.

More than that, with the government attacking Labour's party that is "going for broke again" and suggesting that implementation of its policy pledges would cost an extra £35 billion a year, Mr Mellor is expected to tell his colleagues that it is all the more important that the government shows that it can keep its own spending under control. However, Mr Mellor,

who has already won a tight deal on local authority spending, will be under heavy pressure to permit some increases in the planned spending total, notably on education and health.

The Treasury argues that much can be done by better management of resources and that the concern should be with outputs rather than inputs. But Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, will be able to point to speeches by the prime minister promising an improvement in educational standards and in the status of teachers when he seeks an increase of more than £2 billion for his department. The health secretary, William Waldegrave, will also be pressing for more cash to help to ease in the reforms of the National Health Service.

The rapid increase in unemployment is more than the Treasury had budgeted for. That will lead to increased demands from Tony Newton, the social security secretary.

A key question for the cabinet is likely to be the agreed level of public borrowing for the next financial year. Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, said in March that it would be £8 billion this year and somewhat more next year. But ministers are hoping that privatisation sales, notably of a further tranche of British Telecom, can restrict the need for increased borrowing, even if spending does rise above the £221 billion target.

What is not being allowed for in Mr Mellor's sums is the citizens' charter. Senior government sources said yesterday that it was too complicated to cost and that it was impossible to say if there would be a net cost to the Exchequer. If performance-related contracts worked well, it was suggested, there could even be a net gain and the aim was that most of the charter's provisions would be self-financing.



Fight for public purse: David Mellor (left) and the big spenders ranged against him - William Waldegrave (top), Kenneth Clarke and Tony Newton

Water assurance fails to satisfy alarmed House

By JOHN WINDER

THE emergency that led to half a million consumers having to boil drinking water in a large area of north-west London, Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire ended last night.

David Trippier, environment minister, told MPs in a Commons statement that he had just learnt that customers need no longer boil their water. "The decision has been made in the light of continued satisfactory sampling throughout the area."

Mr Trippier said that a thorough investigation would be made by the environment department drinking water inspectorate into the failure of a disinfection system at Three Valleys Water Services treatment works at Iwer, Buckinghamshire, on Saturday afternoon. If there was evidence that water unfit for human consumption had been supplied, the inspectorate would consider whether to recommend a prosecution.

MPs on all sides expressed disquiet at the delay in telling the public affected that their water should be boiled. One said that he learnt of the incident from the pulpit at church the next morning and another that he found a leaflet in a local shop when buying his child an ice-cream.

Several MPs said that broadcasting stations contacted late on Saturday night had said that the matter was of local concern and did not have

sufficient public interest to merit their broadcasting news about it.

Mr Trippier said that the failure of the chlorination plant happened at about 3.50pm on Saturday, but it took time to diagnose the fault and assess its consequences. By Saturday evening it was clear to the company that about two million to three million gallons of water had been put into the system without the level of chlorination needed for satisfactory disinfection. The company told the appropriate local and health authorities and at about midnight began to seek the assistance of the police and media to warn customers. The drinking water inspectorate was told at 11pm.

Ann Taylor, an Opposition spokesman, asked who would pay for the police time used in warning people. She said that the inspectorate should be more than a couple of dozen civil servants and should be an independent regulating body.

Mr Trippier said that a decision on prosecution would be made in the light of the report of the inspectorate. He was not aware of any provision for the company to pay for police time. There seemed to be questions about delays in informing the public about the matter and it was precisely those questions that he hoped would be addressed by the investigation.

Simon Hughes, Liberal Democrat spokesman, said that there was a need for emergency civil planning and a policy to communicate such incidents to the public. Leaflets used on such occasions should tell people clearly what they needed to know, not be a "half-truth concealing of the truth" as those used on this occasion had been, with statements such as "There has been partly treated water put into the supply".

Mr Trippier said that he hoped the inquiry would also investigate whether there were sufficient people on duty at the "water company" at the weekend to deal with the emergency.



Bonus pledged for old people

The Christmas bonus of £10 for pensioners will be paid again this year, to 12 million pensioners, Ann Widdecombe, junior social security minister, said during questions. She said that to bring the real value back to that at which it was first paid would mean increasing it to £39.17, costing about £700 million.

Moving out

More than 11,000 civil service posts have been located or relocated outside London in the past five years and a further 20,000 posts will follow in the next five, Gillian Shephard, Treasury minister, said in a written reply. In a further reply, she said that help with house purchase was possible.

On your bike

The scheme under which civil servants get salary advances to buy season tickets is to be extended to enable them to buy cycles, Gillian Shephard, Treasury minister, disclosed in a written reply. Advances will also be made to buy car park season tickets.

Bureaucrats

On April 1, central government was employing 353,863 staff, David Mellor, Treasury chief secretary, disclosed in a written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Education; prime minister; Ports bill, Lords amendments. Lords (2.30): Criminal justice bill, Commons amendments. Local government finance and valuation bill and dangerous dogs bill, third readings.

Cut arms research, say Lib Dems

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SPENDING on military research and development would be halved and the savings switched to the civilian budget under proposals unveiled yesterday by the Liberal Democrats.

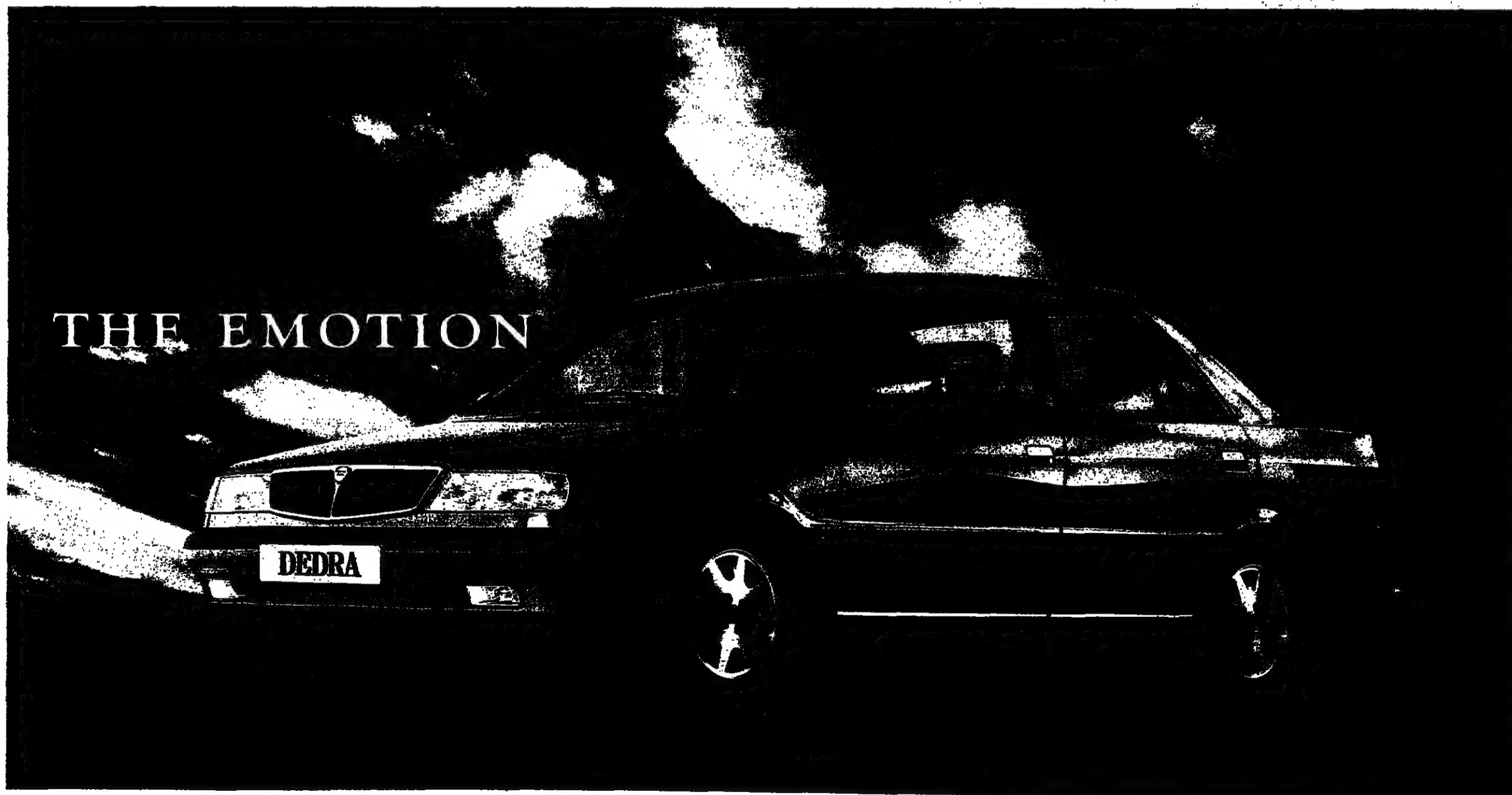
The party also called for the science budget to be restored to its 1979 level of 0.35 per cent of gross domestic product, with an annual increase over the next five years to 0.40 per cent. The increase in government resources devoted to science and technology is

aimed at reversing neglect and underfunding which, the Liberal Democrats said, threatened to make the United Kingdom a minor economic player in Europe.

The policy document, *Science and Survival*, said that, although the United Kingdom's scientific research base remained good, it was threatened by underfunding. In an attempt to improve the quality and productivity of scientific research and innovation, the

party called for a crash training programme for teachers in maths, science and technology and for schools to pay more for shortage-subject teachers.

The document said that there should be an EC defence policy with open procurement and greater collaboration on defence research and development that would enable Britain's defence research and development, which was £1.9 billion in 1988-9, to be cut by half in real terms.



THE LOGIC

Elegance, style and power, born of four successive World Rally Championship wins, stir the emotions.

Class beating standard features such as fuel injection, power steering, sports alloy wheels and 100% galvanised exterior panels supply the logic. And the luxury interior provides the comfort. Isn't it only fitting that a car with such a polished performance has a polished rosewood dashboard?



DEDRA. THE NEW LANCIA

PRICE* (CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS) INCLUDES CAR TAX AND VAT BUT EXCLUDES VARIABLE ON-THE-ROAD CHARGES (ROAD FUND LICENCE, NUMBER PLATES AND DELIVERY) ESTIMATED TO BE £450 INC. VAT.

'A great all rounder with a touch of class and flair' said the Sunday Express Sept '90. 'Dedra Turbo ... Brilliant driving machine' said What Car? Feb '91.

It's not surprising all Dedras are exciting driver's cars. The Dedra 1.8 and 2 litre versions include twin cam engines to provide top performance and balancer shafts to supply extra smoothness.

The new 2000 turbo accelerates from 0-62 mph in 8.3 thrilling seconds, with 'Viscodrive' (anti-wheelspin) and ABS as standard to tame the power.

With so much to excite your emotions, a test drive is only logical. The Lancia Dedra range starts from just £12,256.

For further details dial 100 and ask for Freephone Lancia or return this coupon to Lancia, Freepost, Basildon, Essex SS15 5BR.

Name _____
Address _____
Postcode _____
Present Car _____ T 23/91



Major's initiative heralds drive for quality and wider choice



USERS of gas, electricity, water and telephone services are to get new rights of redress under the citizens' charter introduced yesterday by the prime minister as the most comprehensive programme ever devised to raise quality, increase choice and secure better value and accountability (Philip Webster and Nicholas Wood write).

Private mail companies are to be given new opportunities to compete with the Post Office through the relaxation of its letter monopoly, and under new legislation incompetence and waste in local councils will be exposed by league tables comparing their performance. Police emergency response times are to be monitored by inspectors of constabulary in annual performance reviews.

In a move symbolising the prime minister's determination to bring his reforms closer to the people millions of public servants who come into contact with the public will be expected to wear name badges and to give their names on the telephone or in writing.

The initiatives ministers appear to have introduced their Labour critics who have claimed on the basis of leaked

documents that the government intended to water down its initial commitment to tougher regulation. The white paper promises legislation to "bring the formal powers of each regulator up to the levels of the strongest."

This will "make sure that the regulators have adequate powers to require the award of compensation in response to legitimate customer complaints. Although industries such as telecommunications and water have compensation schemes paying £5 a day to disgruntled customers with legitimate grounds for complaint their regulators do not have the power to intervene in any disputes. The regulators have pressed the government to extend their powers and the white paper suggests that their case has been heard."

According to the white paper the regulators will be able to set guaranteed service standards, including fixed appointment times for customers, to force regulators to publish service targets and to require them to bring in better procedures for dealing with complaints.

Post Office: the weakening of the letters monopoly will mean that for the first time customers will have the choice of sending letters via the Royal Mail or with a rival company for around the same price. At present, rivals must charge a minimum of £1 for delivering

MAIN PROPOSALS

- Plans for BR privatisation issued later this year
- Compensation when trains are cancelled or unreasonably delayed
- London buses to be privatised soon
- Parents' charter to be published
- Schools and colleges to issue examination results
- Waiting times for in-patient or day-care treatment to be limited
- Improved charter for local authority tenants
- New contracts for family doctors, including payments for hitting targets
- School heads and deputies to get more pay for improved performance

letters. That means the Post Office handles the bulk of mail with only a small proportion, mostly from businesses, delivered by courier firms. It is understood that the minimum charge will be reduced to about 33p, low enough to encourage business users in particular to pay a premium for a guaranteed swifter service.



"We are now bringing forward major proposals for reform in the structure of postal services, to extend competition and choice for the customer," the charter said. "We also plan to increase the power of the customer to take action when the service provided falls below a reasonable standard."

Last night, the Post Office, which

recently announced record improvements in first-class letter delivery times, welcomed the charter and said it had nothing to fear from fair competition.

A bill will be introduced to erode the monopoly and set up a new independent Post Office regulator to be responsible for setting performance targets and resolving complaints by the public.

Police: police response to 999 emergency calls will be monitored by inspectors of constabulary in annual performance reviews. Local police chiefs will be expected to set "stretching but realistic" target times to measure how long it takes officers to answer calls and arrive at the scene of crimes. National targets have been ruled out because police response times will depend on local circumstances, including the level of demand, resources and geography.

The charter says: "The public needs to feel confident in the availability of the

police to deal with emergencies and their speed of response. We will expect all police forces to set and publish target times for answering telephone calls and arriving at the scene of incidents which require rapid reaction, such as public disorder, burglaries where an intruder is present or where there is any threat to life."

Badges for public servants: the white paper says there should be no secrecy about how public services are run, how much they cost, who is in charge and whether they are meeting their targets. "Public servants should not be anonymous. Save only where there is a real threat to their safety all those who deal directly with the public should wear name badges and give their name on the telephone and in letters."



The white paper also states that when things go wrong the citizen is entitled to a good explanation or an apology. "He or she should be told why the train is late, or why the doctor could not keep the appointment." Every branch of the public services should have a well-publicised and readily available complaints procedure.

Performance pay: ministers intend to push ahead in their drive to extend payment by results in the public sector. Pay review bodies will be urged to take performance more into account especially for teachers and NHS staff. The white paper says that this should not lead to an increase in the overall pay bill but should result in a greater proportion of pay being linked to performance. Driving test examiners will benefit from a bonus scheme linking salaries to the length of waiting times and the number of cancelled tests.

Housing estates: it promises a new deal for council house tenants. Under existing law tenants are allowed to call in private contractors on repairs costing up to £200 when their local authority landlords have failed to put matters right. This ceiling is to be reviewed. The government also intends to make it easier for council tenants to choose a new landlord or call in Whitehall to renovate run-down estates.

Implementation: a unit of civil servants is to be set up inside the Cabinet Office to co-ordinate the action programme arising from the white paper. Mr Major will also appoint a panel of advisers on the charter initiative. Bodies that have achieved excellence will be able to use a "chartermark" to demonstrate their quality.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

More civil servants face pay by results

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

CIVIL service union leaders have been called into the Treasury tomorrow to be told details of citizen's charter proposals to link more employees' pay to performance.

Union leaders said yesterday that they were concerned that the prime minister was asking for a big improvement in service but without any clear idea about how it was to be achieved.

Performance-related pay is widespread in the civil service but it applies only to those at the top of their scales. One possible move would be to spread it to lower-paid employees. Another idea is to link it directly to targets on quality of service.

Under the charter, decisions

on performance pay will be made much closer to the point where the service is delivered. Pay review bodies, which fix pay rises for teachers, nurses and other groups, will link a larger proportion of their pay awards directly to performance.

Civil servants dealing with the public, except those working in areas of personal danger including in parts of northern Ireland, will be required to wear name badges so people can identify them in case of complaints.

The government's move in the charter to give the public the right to sue trade unions for losses arising out of unofficial industrial action is the final element to be announced tomorrow in the Conservative's latest legislative package on trade union law.

Under employment legislation introduced since 1979, employers and employees can bring legal action against trade unions over strikes not authorised by lawful ballots or in any other way outside the law.

But until yesterday's white paper, no similar rights existed for those hit by the effects of disputes between employers and unions.

Michael Howard, the employment secretary, will flesh out the charter's proposal in tomorrow's green paper, which will also include a cooling-off period for strikes, legally-enforceable collective agreements and other measures.

The green paper is expected to make it easier for people who are affected by an unlawful strike to bring an action for damages against the union calling it.

This is without clear precedent in UK labour law, though in 1986 a Sheffield company director, Angus Falconer, successfully sued the then-NUR and Aslef rail union after being stranded in London during a 24-hour rail strike which was called unlawfully without a ballot.

But the proposals face considerable legal difficulties, since union lawyers will argue that it is difficult to ascribe confidently losses directly to industrial action, rather than any other cause.

A similar example might be unlawful industrial action preventing a builder's construction work. The customer, not a direct party to the dispute, would be able to sue the building union for damages.

EDUCATION

Parents to get state of schools report

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

PARENTS will receive a wealth of information on their children's progress, the standing of local schools and the performance of their education authority under the terms of the citizen's charter. Their rights will be set out in a parents' charter letter in the summer.

Among the new promises in the prime minister's educational initiative are regular independent inspections of schools to be paid for by local authorities, lay assessors on appeals tribunals and the publication of league tables of school results in local newspapers.

There will be a legal requirement for the first time for all schools to be inspected regularly. Schools will be paid a specific grant to enable them to buy in inspections. School governors will be free to choose inspectors, who will have to include lay members with a range of expertise other than teaching or educational administration. The results of inspections will be distributed to parents, with a further report a year later on follow-up action. As expected, the charter places an obligation on schools and colleges to publish examination results, truancy records and the destinations of leavers.

Parents will also receive a school report on their child's progress at least once a year. The new reports should enable parents to compare their child's performance with that of others.

The charter was immediately criticised by Opposition politicians, local authority leaders and teacher unions. Jack Straw, the Labour education spokesman, said that it contained virtually nothing new. Stephen Byers, who chairs the metropolitan authorities' education committee, said much of what was contained in the white paper was simply election window dressing. Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: "The parents' charter without guarantees on class size, resources and the state of school buildings is meaningless."

HEALTH

Limits on waiting time to be guaranteed

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

GUARANTEED maximum waiting times for treatment, individualised outpatient appointments and more patient information are promised in the charter.

From next April, patients who have waited for over two years for an operation will be guaranteed treatment within three months. If the patient cannot be treated within that time where the health authority has a contract, the authority will pay for treatment in any NHS or private hospital in the country.

Shorter guaranteed times, ranging from over a year to a few months, will be set for specific treatments, but nobody, apart from special cases, would have to wait more than two years. The guarantees do not apply to transplant patients, to a major disaster or if services are disrupted by industrial action.

"Everywhere in the country guaranteed maximum waits will apply to the key waiting list treatments, such as hip replacements, cataracts and hernia repairs," the charter pledges.

The guarantees are less ambitious than expected. Two-year waits have already been eliminated in Mersey and have been drastically reduced elsewhere.

Duncan Nichol, NHS chief executive, has warned health service managers that they face financial penalties if they fail to remove all patients who have waited for two years or more from NHS waiting lists by March 1992. Last September 60,957 people were on NHS lists, a figure which has dropped to 40,000 in nine months.

The charter also proposes the abolition of the block appointment system, where several patients are called in at the same time to an out-patients department. In future all patients will be given separate appointment times and maximum outpatient waiting times will be set. The charter also says that patients should have the right to clear information about the options open to them for treatment, and a wider choice of doctors.

Patients should have the right to withhold consent to treatment or participation in medical research and student training. Patient privacy and easier access to medical records are highlighted. Each health authority is to produce its own charter setting out standards negotiated in contracts with other hospitals.

Bin complaint wins star treatment

By JAMIE DETTMER

AUDREY Pointer will think twice about complaining again to her south London council of Lewisham about inadequate refuse collection.

Her first complaint led to much more than an empty bin. She was bundled yesterday into the back of the mayor's limousine and driven to a waiting media circus normally reserved for by-election candidates fighting a marginal seat.

Mrs Pointer's "offence" was to have complained about her bin not being collected shortly after the council introduced its "quality consumer contracts", Lewisham's version of John Major's citizen's charter. Under the contracts she was entitled to £1 in compensation. As the first to qualify she got a lot more, including a bouquet of flowers and a tiny plastic model of a bin that the mayor assured her would not need to be collected.

"I thought it was a wind-up," she said, as she looked around the mayor's parlour at the camera crews who were still trying work out if it was all a joke.

The smile on the face of Councillor Jim Dowd, the mayor, became wider as he was forced to hand Mrs Pointer the same bouquet of flowers several times for the sake of the photographers.

After apologies to Mrs Pointer and the handing over of the gift five times, Mr Dowd said that the consumer contracts, introduced at the beginning of this month, were not a gimmick but "a permanent feature".

Under the contracts, if a bin is not collected at the normal time and remains unemptied the same day after contacting the council, the resident will be given a refund of £1. Residents get a £10 gift voucher if the council fails to respond to a written complaint within ten days.



In for a pound: Mrs Pointer whose objection led to more than she bargained for

THE LAW

Pledge to give jurors improved deal

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to change the law to allow juries considering their verdict to go home at night rather than be kept incommunicado in a hotel.

The move is part of package of proposals for making the justice system more user-friendly and improving the lot of the juror and witness.

The government is also considering extending the circumstances in which jurors may be excused or have their jury service deferred if they would be seriously inconvenienced. The letter summoning a juror will be made more friendly. Those responsible for jurors will have improved training, and jurors may be shown a video about the court process when they arrive.

The change on jurors' overnight stay is the most concrete proposal in the charter on the justice system.

Many of the other proposals involve monitoring, further investigation or are reforms already under way, such as those to improve access to the civil courts.

Other proposals to improve the lot of witnesses include allowing them to become familiar with courtroom surroundings before they come to court and ensuring they are called only when needed.

Whitehall's initial reaction to the prime minister's April note asking for bright new ideas was dilatory. Permanent secretaries and their ministers responded with "workaday" ideas that bore little resemblance to the prime minister's brave new

world of a public sector transfused with market imperatives. The turning point came at a Chequers summit with public and private sector chiefs in early June. Since then, at the prompting of Francis Maude and John Redwood, two Thatcherite ministers placed at the heart of the exercise, and Sarah Hogg and Nicholas True, the two leading figures in the engine room of the Downing Street policy unit, the Tory version of citizens' rights has cut its first teeth.

Mr Maude's appointment has proved crucial. Treasury officials and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, have jealously guarded their ancient rights over the public purse and the accompanying constraints that the Ex-

chequer imposes on public servants. They have fretted over proposals to liberate managers from petty Whitehall rules in spite of the prime minister's insistence on a "nil-cost exercise" and have had to contend with the fact that in Mr Maude they have had a fifth columnist in their midst.

The Treasury's financial secretary has known that, as one insider put it, "his neck was on the line" and has battled mightily for a loosening of Treasury control. Yesterday's announcement was a measure both of Mr Major's political shrewdness in seeking to subvert the powers of his old department and of his determination to adapt Thatcherite radicalism to his own less threatening rhetoric.

BRITISH RAIL

Late trains will entitle passengers to refund

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail passengers will be entitled to refunds if their trains are cancelled or unreasonably delayed, under the charter unveiled yesterday.

Season ticket holders will be compensated by extensions to their tickets for days when there is no effective service. Annual season ticket holders will be entitled to discounts on the renewal of tickets.

The scheme, drawn up after tough negotiations between the government and British Rail, goes wider than once seemed likely, with compensation covering both the overall quality of services and individual journeys. Passengers will be able to claim full refunds if they decide not to travel because a train has been cancelled.

BR is to publish a passengers' charter in the autumn, setting out commitments to travellers, including targets for performance, what to do if things go wrong and compensation plans. It will extend the practice of displaying on stations figures for performance on punctuality and reliability.

The charter states: "BR will seek to make its service to the public friendlier and more personal. Station managers and train conductors already wear name badges, and we wish to see this practice spread to all who deal with the public."

To improve the London Underground service the government is setting tough targets and linking more board members' pay to the achievement of those objectives. It wants to see performance-related pay extended to drivers, guards, signalling staff and other grades.

The schemes were announced alongside plans to privatise London buses and British Rail, which the charter says is the most effective way of ensuring a better deal for passengers.

More public investment from a Labour government to boost the railways was promised yesterday by John Prescott, the shadow transport secretary, as he outlined plans to improve standards of service on the "national disgrace" of British Rail.

Labour's charter for rail passengers, timed to coincide with the government's charter, includes proposals for a consumer protection commission to investigate complaints against BR and to impose penalties for failing to meet new targets for standards.

Big idea that began in a small way on Lambeth's council estates

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE words "citizen's charter" first passed John Major's lips in a speech to party stalwarts on March 23 in Southport that was overshadowed by internal Conservative ructions over the fate of the poll tax.

Yet the "big idea", attempting to bring the public sector to market, was born not in the corridors of power but on bleak council estates in Lambeth, south London, more than 20 years ago.

Mr Major was chairman of the borough's housing committee and, in the words of the Labour MP Ken Livingstone, the best housing council the council has ever had. Mr Major sought to bridge the bureaucratic divide by bring-



Maude: Fifth columnist in the Treasury



Redwood: Thatcherite at heart of the "big idea"

ing councillors and disgruntled tenants face to face. By the latter days of Margaret Thatcher's rule, as chief secretary to the Treasury, he found himself with the power to do more. The thinking

21, 1989, just over two years ago. The key quote was in paragraph six: "Shoddy public services should not be an option. Nor should they be tolerated."

The rest of the agenda was also set out in considerable detail. The contracting out of public services to private tender, keener competition for public sector contracts, sharp measures of performance in schools, town halls and the health service; the devolution of financial and managerial powers to semi-autonomous local units; and the introduction of performance-related pay for civil servants were all prefigured in his Banqueting House speech.

The buzzword was "value for money" for taxpayers

whose money was "compulsorily extracted" for public spending programmes. At Perth in May the prime minister spoke of "nothing less than a revolution in the way public services are delivered". There was "no hiding place for sloppy standards" and the promises had been sharpened to independent ombudsmen, publication of performance targets and achievements, and direct compensation for disgruntled customers.

Whitehall's initial reaction to the prime minister's April note asking for bright new ideas was dilatory. Permanent secretaries and their ministers responded with "workaday" ideas that bore little resemblance to the prime minister's brave new

world of a public sector transfused with market imperatives. The turning point came at a Chequers summit with public and private sector chiefs in early June. Since then, at the prompting of Francis Maude and John Redwood, two Thatcherite ministers placed at the heart of the exercise, and Sarah Hogg and Nicholas True, the two leading figures in the engine room of the Downing Street policy unit, the Tory version of citizens' rights has cut its first teeth.

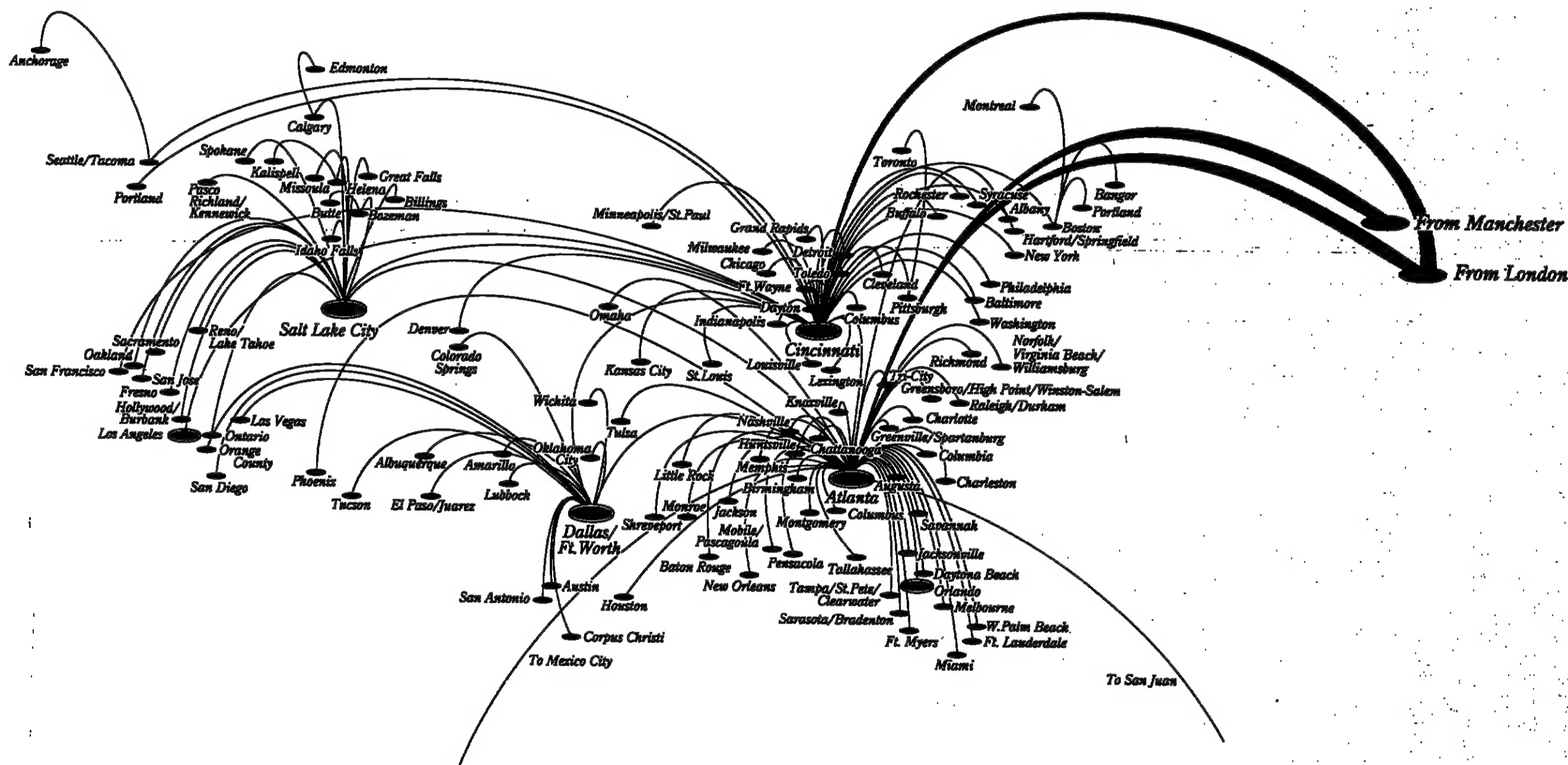
Mr Maude's appointment has proved crucial. Treasury officials and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, have jealously guarded their ancient rights over the public purse and the accompanying constraints that the Ex-

chequer imposes on public servants. They have fretted over proposals to liberate managers from petty Whitehall rules in spite of the prime minister's insistence on a "nil-cost exercise" and have had to contend with the fact that in Mr Maude they have had a fifth columnist in their midst.

The Treasury's financial secretary has known that, as one insider put it, "his neck was on the line" and has battled mightily for a loosening of Treasury control. Yesterday's announcement was a measure both of Mr Major's political shrewdness in seeking to subvert the powers of his old department and of his determination to adapt Thatcherite radicalism to his own less threatening rhetoric.

240 Lines That Explain Why You Should Fly Delta To The States.

(260 If You Count The Copy.)



There are hundreds of reasons for flying to the States via Delta Air Lines.

240 of them shown above.

No other airline offers easier access to more U.S. destinations. With daily flights from London to Atlanta or Cincinnati you can take any of our 4400 daily connections across the States and from 27th June we'll also be flying from Manchester.

And because you fly Delta all the way, you only need one ticket to your final destination.

Our network, however, is only half the story.

Flying Delta is about customer service. (A claim that's not just pie in the sky.) It's genuinely different, more helpful and more friendly.

It's the reason we've been number one in passenger satisfaction among all of the major U.S. airlines for the past 17 years.*

So, if you would like to make a reservation or to receive more reasons to fly Delta to the States, see your Travel Agent or call Delta on 0800 414 767.

DELTA AIR LINES
We Love To Fly And It Shows.

Pretoria tries to limit damage as Vlok admits £370,000 donations to ANC rivals

Need to claim moral high ground faces wounded de Klerk

From GAVIN BELL in JOHANNESBURG

AFTER three decades of ruthless political skulduggery, it is not surprising that a few skeletons should tumble from the cupboard of South Africa's ruling National party. That fresh meat has been found clinging to some is the revelation which has undermined both President de Klerk's reformist government and the transition to multiracial democracy.

One of Mr de Klerk's first actions after wresting power from P.W. Botha two years ago was to curtail the influence of a shadowy security establishment which had effectively governed the country. To universal acclaim, he restored the authority of civilian rule and pledged a new era of open government.

It is now clear that the "dirty tricks" brigade, with senior ministerial approval, has been pursuing its covert activities with vigour. "We have always had a good relationship with Inkatha, and it was easy to pay money into a bank account," Adriaan Vlok, the minister of law and order, told the nation this week.

The scandal is being compared with a similar one in 1978 which brought down the government of John Vorster and hounded Connie Mulder, the information minister, out of the party. Contrary to explicit assurances given by parliament, it was discovered that vast sums had been spent on buying the goodwill of politicians and prominent personalities in Europe and the United States, and acquiring a local newspaper for propaganda purposes. Amid allegations of personal corruption among senior officials, Vorster was forced to resign and Dr Mulder lost the opportunity to succeed him as prime minister.

The implications of the

present furore, however, are more far-reaching. In the late 1970s, the hegemony of Afrikaner nationalists was not threatened, and the conflict was between personalities rather than parties. Today, the stakes are higher, with the nationalists striving to retain a grip on power in an uncertain post-apartheid era.

The consequences are that Mr de Klerk has lost the moral high ground which he gained with his reform initiatives, and that Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader, has lost all credibility as an independent political leader. The position of Mr Vlok, as



Vorster: similar scandal prompted his resignation

head of the ministry whose security police acted as the conduit for the covert funding, has become untenable. General Magnus Malan, the defence minister, is equally vulnerable to a crescendo of allegations that members of his security forces have been colluding with Inkatha in its murderous power struggle with the African National Congress.

Even R.F. "Pik" Botha, the popular foreign minister, has exposed himself to danger by disclosing that the funds came from a special foreign affairs

account. In attempting to deflect criticism from his colleagues, Mr Botha has joined the list of ministers being called upon to resign. The Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, commented yesterday: "Mr Vlok and Mr Botha now offer the same defence as Dr Mulder: patriotism, and the need to adopt unconventional means in unusual times. They must now take the same path as Dr Mulder and resign." Most damning is that the debacle has cost lives. An Inkatha rally in Durban on March 25 last year, for which the government contributed more than £30,000, was followed by a week of strife in which 160 people were killed and more than 20,000 people, mostly ANC supporters, were made homeless.

When the covert funding was exposed last week, Mr Vlok initially denied knowledge of the fighting and said that Inkatha leaders had called for peace at the rally. "No violence followed, at least not as far as I know," he said. On Sunday night, he conceded that "a few hundred incidents of violence" had occurred in Natal during March. Such clumsy attempts to gloss over the consequences of government actions are deemed to require Mr Vlok's dismissal.

The restrained response of Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, indicates that moves towards constitutional negotiations will continue, but it is assumed that the government will have to pay a price for its subterfuge. *Business Day*, a financial newspaper, said: "President de Klerk, having lost the high ground which he held for so long, has no option but to rid himself of incompetent ministers who have made him hostage to the seecroats... if he is to fight back, he must begin by restoring government's integrity."



Strained alliance: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha president, with Adriaan Vlok, the South African law and order minister, last December. Their political futures are in doubt after revelations of state donations to the ANC's rivals

Troubled cabinet goes into hiding

By GAVIN BELL

THE South African government went into a three-day convalesce at a secret location yesterday in an attempt to find a way out of the most serious crisis facing the ruling National party in recent history.

The extended cabinet, including deputy ministers and administrators, is under intense pressure to provide a satisfactory response to a covert funding scandal which threatens several senior ministers, as well as the turbulent reform process.

Demands for ministerial resignations, an emergency session of parliament, and a judicial investigation gained momentum across the political spectrum after Adriaan

Vlok, the minister of law and order, revealed that Pretoria had secretly donated almost £370,000 to black political rivals of the African National Congress over a period of six years.

The amount was seven times that which Mr Vlok initially admitted had been provided to the Inkatha Freedom party and a trade union affiliate as recently as March last year. His latest disclosure came in a televised debate, in which he was questioned about claims that the security police had channelled more than £1 million to the small United Workers' Union (Uwusa). Mr Vlok said the figure was "way off the mark".

In response to calls for his resignation, Mr Vlok said he would reconsider his position if he were deemed to be an obstacle to the reform process, and that he would be discussing the matter with President de Klerk. However, even the minister's departure is unlikely to satisfy the government's vociferous critics.

Peter Wronsky, the auditor general, said yesterday that Mr de Klerk and Barend du Plessis, the finance minister, were obliged by law to sign audit reports disclosing the use of secret funds. "If the requisite signatures are there, that satisfies the auditor. The purpose to which the funds are put is something which would

be debated in the political arena," he said.

Zack de Beer, the leader of the Democratic party, urged Mr de Klerk yesterday to recall parliament from its annual recess, saying a full public debate was essential to resolve a crisis of government credibility. The far-right Conservative party called on the government to resign and hold general elections.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, said in Spain the disclosures proved that political violence in black communities was being orchestrated by the security forces, in collusion with "this black organization and the government".

Sandinistas vote for Ortega as leader

Managua — Daniel Ortega, the former president of Nicaragua, was elected secretary-general of the Sandinista National Liberation Front at the party's first national congress, which ended on Sunday. Señor Ortega was the only candidate for the new post. All seven previous members of the Sandinistas' national directorate were re-affirmed. Party leaders had opposed any radical change of leadership, saying it would divide the movement. (Reuters)

Powell visit

Moscow — General Colin Powell, the chairman of the American joint chiefs of staff, was warmly greeted by General Mikhail Moiseyev, his Soviet counterpart, at the start of their third meeting in two months. General Powell said they were seeing each other "as friends and soldiers... committed to peace." (AP)

Ethiopia return

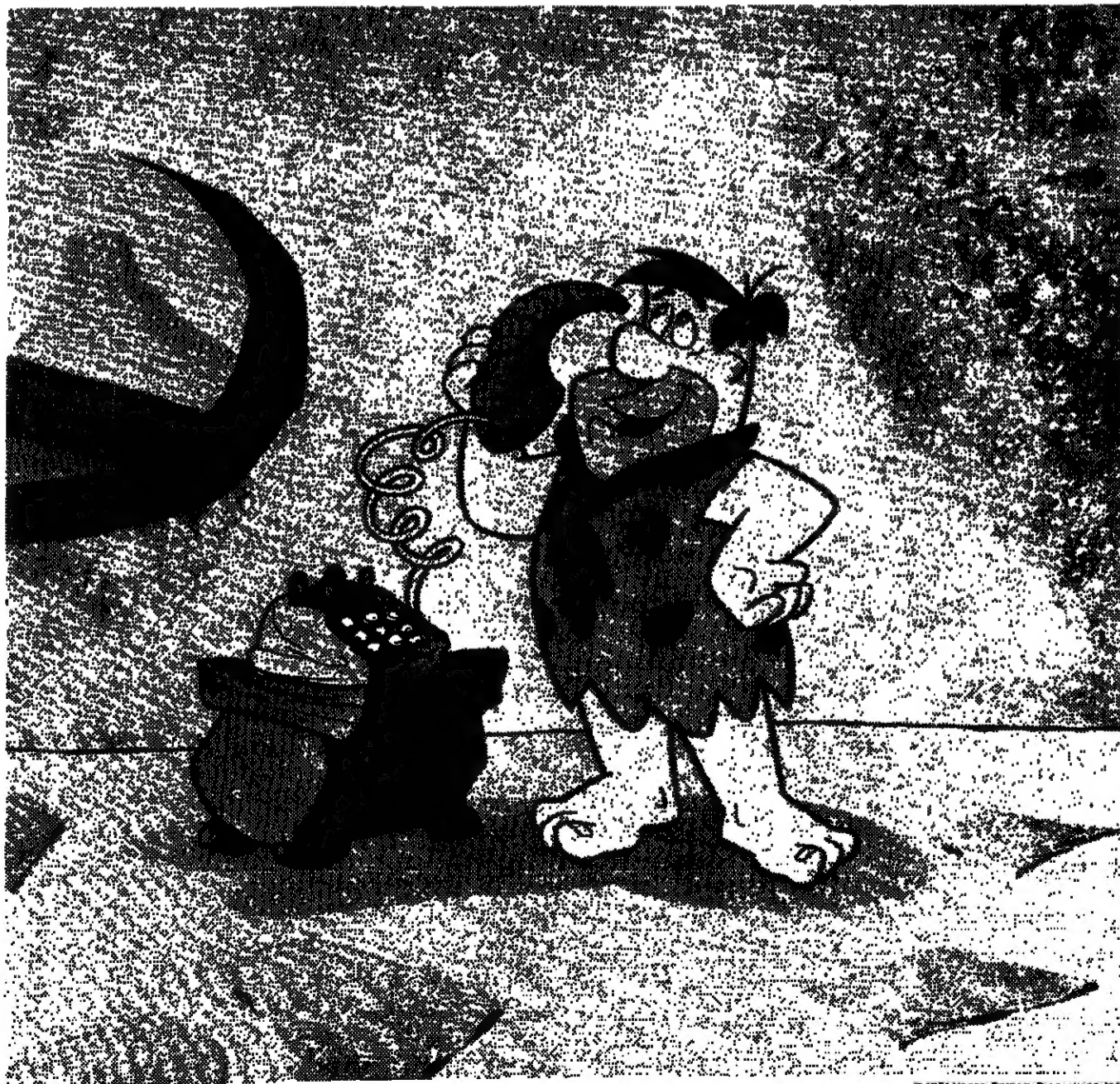
Khartoum — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is to repatriate thousands of Ethiopians who fled to Sudan to escape the fighting in their country. Sudan's refugee commissioner said. He added that the Ethiopian government guaranteed that the returned refugees would not be harmed. (AP)

Suez tugboat

Port Said — Egypt and Denmark will build the world's most powerful tugboat of 20,000 horsepower to operate in the Suez canal, Ezat Adel, the canal's director, said. The Suez canal authority's yard at Port Said, across the channel from Port Fuad, will take just over 11 months to build the boat. (AP)

Cliff execution

Nicosia — Revolutionary Guards in Iran executed a man aged 21 by throwing him off a cliff after he was convicted of raping three boys and murdering two of them, the Iranian newspaper, *Salam*, reported. The man was sentenced to death by an Islamic court in Kerman province. (AP)



© 1991 Hanna-Barbera Productions, Inc.

FOR THE COMPANY
THAT DEALS
WITH THE MOST
CAR INSURERS,
JUST PICK UP
THE DOGASAURUS
AND BONE.

At Swinton, our way of working is anything but Stone Age.

For instance, we deal with over 90 different insurance companies, which is far more than anyone else.

This means we can easily find the best policy for you, your car and your budget.

We can also provide instant insurance over the phone. And, just by asking for a quote, you'll have the chance of winning a brand new car.

With over 750 Swinton branches throughout the UK, there's bound to be one only a Flintstone's throw away.

Check local directories for your nearest branch.

SWINTON
INSURANCE

WE ALWAYS GIVE
THE MOTORIST PRIORITY.

Britain protests over US veto on Iran air deal

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU, EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT, AND MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

BRITAIN has protested strongly to the United States over Washington's veto of a \$90 million sale of British civilian aircraft to Iran.

Washington's refusal to allow the sale of four British Aerospace 146 airliners to Asseman Airlines, an internal Iranian carrier, is likely to lead to a political row similar to the long quarrel in the 1980s over the American attempt to veto British participation in the building of a gas pipeline from Siberia.

The refusal comes after months of lobbying in Washington. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, raised the issue with James Baker, the American Secretary of State, at the G7 summit in London last week. The United States still maintains a trade embargo on Iran, claiming Tehran is still supporting international terrorism. But attempts to enforce the embargo on third countries raise the vexed question of extra-territorial jurisdiction, which Britain has long opposed. The

BAe146 aircraft has a significant proportion of American parts, including the wings, engines and flight computers. For deliveries of the 146 jet, BAe has to make an application to the American commerce department to obtain a re-export licence because the aircraft includes American-made engines, the ALF502, made by Textron Lycoming, a large US industrial and defence conglomerate, based in Stratford, Connecticut.

Textron is the only company in the world to produce this type of engine, so BAe has no alternative but to follow the commerce department's ruling. Permission for re-export of parts is needed if these exceed 10 per cent.

British Aerospace thought permission would be granted as America had raised no objection to the sale of Dutch-built Fokker100 passenger planes to Iran Air, the state airline. These aircraft also had American parts, though to a lesser degree.

A British Aerospace spokes-

man expressed his company's disappointment at the decision, although this has not yet been formally communicated. The package was worth about \$150 million (£89 million), with an option for another eight aircraft, with hopes for an eventual sale of up to 50. BAe was hoping that the sale, the first to the Middle East, would mark a breakthrough for the plane in a competitive market.

"We are doubly disappointed that the refusal is over something that is not within the control of either of the parties concerned," the spokesman said.

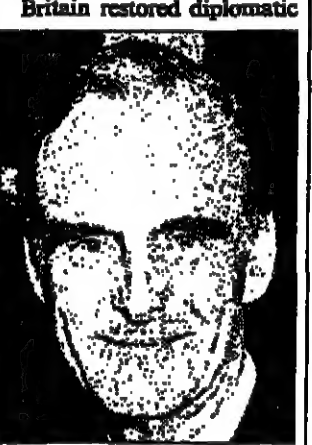
Britain is to continue lobbying the Bush administration at a high level. The Foreign Office will point out that the proposed sale does not breach any guidelines on the sale of high technology or arms. The State Department, however, appears to be holding firm to its decision, conveyed informally to Britain on July 12.

In Washington, informed sources said the department argued privately that permitting the Fokker sale caused such controversy in Congress that it did not want to risk a repeat. There is little record of such controversy, however.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that the decision to veto the deal reflected Washington's "deep concern" that even after a year of significant changes in the region, Iran had not ended its support for terrorism.

"We do not favour normal political, commercial and diplomatic relations with Iran until the hostages are free and it has ceased supporting terrorism," he said.

Britain restored diplomatic



Sir Antony Acland, intensive lobbying in Washington.

relations with Iran in September, but has refused to exchange ambassadors until Western hostages, including three Britons, have been released by the pro-Iranian groups holding them in Lebanon.

BAe first sounded the administration out last summer. British officials, including Sir Antony Acland, the British ambassador in Washington, and at least two ministers began to lobby intensely. It is believed that the American commerce department had raised no objections to the sale, although that could not be immediately confirmed yesterday.



Independent spirits: Hanan Ashrawi and Faisal Husseini, two of the Palestinian leaders who met James Baker in Jerusalem. They said Israel's attitude to Palestinian representation and the city's status was a block to peace.

PLO to stay out of talks

FROM ADAM KELLNER IN AMMAN

AFTER being sidelined by key political allies, abandoned by financial backers and trounced in southern Lebanon, it now seems that the Palestine Liberation Organisation will not be officially represented at the proposed regional peace conference with Israel.

Outwardly, the PLO's decision to drop its insistence on attending a meeting aimed at ending the Arab-Israeli dispute is a capitulation. The organisation has served for decades as a de facto state. The move puts further pressure on Israel, however, by eradicating yet another of Jerusalem's preconditions for its attendance at any talks.

Israel said after the weekend visit made to the Middle East by James Baker, the American Secretary of State, that it is still waiting for clarification from Washington about who would represent the Palestinians. The Jewish state has said that it will only meet Palestinians who do not belong to the PLO, and it wants to be able to veto representatives. This is mainly to block the attendance of any Arab from east Jerusalem. Israel says its claim to sovereignty over the whole city is not negotiable.

Bassam Abu Sharif, an adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, said on Sunday that the organisation accepted American proposals that delegates from inside and outside the occupied territories could represent the Palestinians.

But PLO officials say that the group will still insist that it selects the Palestinian delegates. As a result, the negotiating team would be for all purposes a PLO body, allowing Mr Arafat to save face and leaving it to the Israelis to decide if the obstacle remains.

Tentative steps, page 1

Settlers fear deportation as price for Arab peace

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

JAMES Baker, the American Secretary of State, yesterday could put behind him the unpleasant memories of previous missions to Israel, when his arrival would invariably prompt the creation of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Right-wingers used the tactic of opening a new colony to embarrass and enrage the American envoy and highlight their claims to all lands captured by Israel in the 1967 six-day war.

Yesterday, however, when Israel announced plans for four new settlements in the Golan Heights, the issue did not even merit a mention from the American diplomatic team in Jerusalem, who seem convinced nothing can derail



the peace process between Israel and the Arab states.

Instead, the people who are most worried now are the settlers, many of whom fear that their prefabricated suburban-style homes dotted inconspicuously on the hillsides of the West Bank, the Mediterranean dunes of the Golan Heights may be sacrificed for

peace with the Arabs. "If people feel the government is hesitating over its promise to keep the territories, it will have a negative effect on their development," said Shlomo Hillel, an opposition Labour party member of the Knesset who heads the Golan lobby, set up to help the development of the heights.

The strategic heights were captured from Syria in 1967 and annexed by Israel in 1981, but since Damascus has offered to negotiate directly with Israel, their future remains uncertain. Similarly worrying for the settlers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which remain under Israeli military administration, is the knowledge that the territories have long been considered by the outside world and a large minority of Israelis as the obvious location for a future Palestinian homeland.

"God will help us and continue to guide us," said Rabbi Shalom Horowitz, the head of the religious school at Kiryat Arba, the most extreme settlement located on the West Bank in the Palestinian city of Hebron. "I have faith that we are always advancing forward."

Zealots who inhabit the settlement have pledged never to leave the ancient biblical kingdom of Judaea and the burial site of the patriarch Abraham, although not all are as trusting in providence to safeguard their welfare. "The more realist members of Kiryat Arba are quite worried because Begin [Menachem Begin, the prime minister who signed the Camp David accord] gave up the Sinai and there is a lack of faith in Shamir [Yitzhak Shamir, the present prime minister] that he might give in to the pressure once again," explained the rabbi, identifying the fear of all settlers that one day they would be deported like thousands were from Sinai when the desert was returned to Egypt in exchange for peace.

Turkey looks for more than praise

FROM ANDREW FINKEL IN ISTANBUL

DOUGLAS Hurd, the foreign secretary, will leave today from a Turkish capital jaded by the flow of high-level dignitaries. Even as he departs, Gustave Feissel, assistant to Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, will arrive accompanied by Oscar Camillo, the UN special envoy to Cyprus.

Cyprus was also mentioned by President Bush, as he took off from Turkey yesterday. "If a wall in Berlin can fall to human brotherhood, so can ancient hatreds on Cyprus," he said. Mr Hurd's visit, the British embassy emphasises, is not part of an international assault to resolve the Cyprus problem.

Iraq, as well as Cyprus, will figure in his talks with Mesut Yilmaz, the Turkish prime minister, and President Ozal

today. Turkey has accepted basing a multinational force on its southeast border as a deterrent to aggression by President Saddam Hussein against the Kurds. The detail is still being negotiated.

Turkey, which feels it sacrificed enough during the Gulf war, is eager to see some semblance of normality on its border with Iraq. Mr Hurd said on his arrival in Ankara that to avoid a repeat of the refugee problem Turkey might have to tolerate a small force on its border, albeit for a short time. The risk of another flood of refugees was minimal.

Mr Hurd yesterday praised Turkey's "courageous" role in the Gulf. His hosts will be arguing today whether this praise will translate into concessions, particularly relating to the European Community.

Dhaka burdened by flood havoc

Dhaka — Floodwaters have left a trail of destruction across the ricefields of Bangladesh as thousands of harassed peasant families, still suffering from the devastation of a cyclone less than three months ago, counted fresh losses yesterday (Ahmed Fazi writes).

The official news agency said a million people have become homeless and more than three million others were displaced as a fresh wave of flooding, triggered by monsoon rains and mountain torrents, inundated 14 districts in northern and southern Bangladesh.

More than 100 people have died since the surge of water a week ago washed away huts, damaged bridges and disrupted communications, rebuilding after the April cyclone.

Kuwait award

Kuwait — General Norman Schwarzkopf, who led the allies to victory against Iraq, was given the emirate's highest honour — the gold and blue sash of the Distinguished Order of Kuwait — while on a visit to say farewell to the 3,700 American troops who remain here. (Reuters)

Minister quits

Algiers — Ali Benflis, the justice minister, has left the Algerian government, reportedly in protest over army intrusion in law enforcement since a state of emergency was declared last month to curb Muslim fundamentalists. A communiqué said Mr Benflis had been replaced by a lawyer, Hamdani Benkhalil. (AP)

Floods recede

Peking — Floodwaters are receding in eastern and central China, the areas worst hit by flooding which has claimed up to 2,000 lives, officials said. Water levels of the Yangtze and Huaihe rivers, which cross Anhui, Hubei and Jiangsu provinces, have begun to fall but were still above danger levels. (AFP)

Korean switch

Seoul — The command structure of the Combined Field Army, one of the units controlled by US-South Korean Combined Forces Command, will be disbanded next year, a defence ministry spokesman said. He confirmed that a South Korean would replace an American as commander of all ground troops. (Reuters)

Sudden landfall

Columbus, Ohio — A sky-diving instructor and his student survived a 13,500 ft fall with a torn parachute after an emergency chute apparently opened in a plane and dragged them out.

Changing hands

Sydney — Frank Belan, the New South Wales secretary of the National Union of Workers, had the top of his left fourth finger bitten off while he was discussing amalgamation plans with the Australian Transport Workers' Union. He said he was attacked by several transport union members. (Reuters)

Shamed Tokyo financiers bow out

FROM JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

THE chairman and the vice-chairman of Nomura Securities, the world's most powerful stockbroking firm, resigned yesterday during an extraordinary directors' board meeting. Setsuya Tabuchi, the chairman, and Yoshihisa Tabuchi, the vice-chairman, but no relation, said they wished Nomura to make a fresh start after the securities scandal that has just rocked Japanese financial circles for over three weeks.

The country's four largest securities firms have allegedly been compensating favoured

clients against ministry of finance rules, and two firms, including Nomura, have admitted lending money to well-known gangsters. The two Tabuchis will become advisers to the company with no official executive control, according to Nomura officials.

Yesterday's resignations follow admissions from Japan's fifth largest securities firm, New Japan Securities, that it too had been improperly compensating favoured clients for their stock and bond investment losses in 1989 and 1990. Japanese newspapers

have reported that a further 17 stockbroking firms, including Kokusai Securities, a medium-sized firm effectively controlled by Nomura, Wako Securities and Kankaku Securities are also suspected of guaranteeing compensation to selected clients.

That the scandal has dragged on for now for four weeks is being blamed on the allegedly weak leadership of Toshiaki Kaifu, the prime minister. "Had one of our more forceful prime ministers of the past been in charge, like Yasuhiro Nakasone, the

whole thing would have been tied up in days," said a senior official at the Japan Development Bank. "The current administration is not strong enough to do that."

Mr Kaifu, who has at best a precarious hold on his office, flew back to Tokyo on Sunday after a week of media pampering on the G7 summit stage in London. He declined to comment on yesterday's developments. But with Mr Kaifu's term of office coming to an end in October, senior politicians are anxious to be done with the scandal. The finance minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, who was a strong contender to replace Mr Kaifu as prime minister, has seen his prospects for securing the post dim further with every scandalous revelation condemning his ministrations.

Japan's securities industry seems to have resolved to deal with the problem itself. Yesterday's admission of shame and the painful contribution shown by the two Nomura executives is expected, curiously enough, to boost public confidence. The gesture will certainly help to get Nomura off the hook, if further evidence of corruption or other misdemeanours come to light.

"If there are any more embarrassing incriminations to come, the new leadership will be able to shrug them off as the problems of a past generation," Ikuro Anai, a stock market analyst, said.



Kim: book describes her recruitment to terrorism

Bomber's memoirs earn \$1m

Seoul — A North Korean woman terrorist, sentenced to death for bombing a South Korean airliner with 115 people on board in November 1987 and later pardoned by the Seoul government, has become a dollar millionaire here for her autobiography.

Press reports yesterday said that Kim Hyon Hui, aged 29, stands to earn \$1.37 million (£815,000) in royalties, as her book, entitled *Now, I Want To Become A Woman*, has sold 400,000 copies in the month since publication. The book describes how she was recruited while a student in Pyongyang and underwent years of training in seclusion with no time for a single date. (AFP)

WASHINGTON NOTEBOOK by Martin Fletcher

America works up lethal lather in the big heat

The staid Washington Post yesterday produced one of its wittier front-page headlines, conflating the re-release of a classic Walt Disney movie with the stifling heat wave that has settled over the eastern United States for the past eight days: "In dog days of July, 101 doesn't mean dalmatians".

In a capital suffocating in hot, wet, stagnant air hazy with trapped pollutants, and as the temperature has risen on successive days from 91F to 93F, 95F, 98F, 99F, 101F and around 100F again yesterday, humour has been in somewhat short supply, but the Post is doing its best. At the weekend it ran an article on the virtues of perspiration.

"The mercury's rising, so work up a good lather and let the good times roll," the article exhorted. Washington's authorities disagreed. After eight days, the stale air has become so unhealthy that they have been advising the young and old to stay indoors.

Such is the humidity that just standing still is enough to leave your shirt clinging to your back. The cause of the discomfort is the Ber-

muda High, a dome of high pressure over the Atlantic coast sucking up hot air and moisture from the south and southeast.

In Wichita, Kansas, it has been 100F or more for six days. In New York, Central Park reached 102F on Sunday. That day Baltimore tied its previous record of

feeling heat causes noticeable changes in mood and behaviour. Between Thursday and Sunday nights there were 10 killings in the Washington area, high even by the standards of America's murder capital. The Mall, normally a seething throng in July, was practically deserted on Sunday, visitors fleeing to the cool of the museums or cinemas.

Workers are likewise spurning the streets at lunchtime, and remaining in their air-conditioned offices.

Two-thirds of all American homes and 90 per cent of cars here have air conditioning. In normal times, air-conditioning accounts for about 13 per cent of total American electricity usage, but electricity companies up and down the East Coast are now reporting record surges in demand as units are turned up full blast.

The poor, especially those in inner cities, have devised their own means of cooling off. They are prying open neighbourhood water hydrants, capable of discharging 1,000 gallons a minute, and lurching in the deluge.



104F. Not until Thursday is Washington's temperature expected to drop back to the low 90sF.

US steps up photo enquiry

Bangkok — The United States is stepping up its investigation of a photograph that purports to show three American servicemen still alive after being shot down and captured in the Vietnam war, American sources said yesterday.

Kenneth Quinn, assistant secretary of state, will fly to Vietnam and Laos, the sources said, while a ten-man team from the defence department visiting Thailand, investigates the photograph, reported to have been carried across the Thai border from Cambodia. The photograph, obtained by the defence department last September, shows three men and a sign with cryptic wording. Rel-

atives of three airmen shot down in Vietnam and Laos say they are convinced that the photograph is real. The three men appear to be holding a sign with numbers that could signify the date May 25, 1990. The photograph has rekindled hope that not all the 2,274 servicemen missing in action have died. They include 1,657 in Vietnam, 528 in Laos, 83 in Cambodia and six in Chinese waters.

Mr Quinn is to meet officials in Hanoi and Vientiane, according to the sources. The schedule of his visit was not available.

A copy of the photograph was handed to Vietnam's delegation at the United Na-

tions. All three Indo-Chinese nations deny holding any American prisoners. Refugees, guerrillas and others have emerged from Indo-China in recent years carrying bones, maps and letters purported to be from American prisoners. They hope to earn a cash reward or gratitude from the United States. Most of the material is fraudulent.

But publicity generated by the photograph has forced the defence and State departments to make extra efforts, although some officials are sceptical. The sources said that about 50 employees of the Defence Intelligence Agency have been mobilised for the task.

البيان

Eurocrats bury a buzz word only a pope could understand



Fig. XI: preached need for grassroots power

A WORD has gone missing in Whitehall and Brussels. A couple of years ago, no speech by a British minister dealing with Europe was complete without a reference to the "subsidiarity" principle. Now the word has vanished as suddenly as it appeared.

Subsidiarity never caught on as a popular topic in pubs and was never going to set light to a party manifesto. After years of being bandied around as the magic solution to the growth of Brussels' power, subsidiarity figures just once in the EC's draft treaty on political and monetary union. The wording of the subsidiarity clause is vague and weak when set beside the very large and precise expansions of community powers mapped out in the rest of the text.

George Brock reports from Brussels on the rise and fall of a flexible concept born in the Thirties, fêted and indulged in the Eighties and abandoned in the Nineties

arguing for a United States of Europe to Mrs Thatcher's ministers thought subsidiarity would help their cause gives one clue to why the word has now dropped out of fashion. Subsidiarity is not a principle but a pressure. Devolving of power downwards is better than pushing it upwards, but Pope Pius said nothing about how this is to be decided in practice. Who is to have the final decision about what is done at what level? Does it mean devolution of administration and implementation — or of all decision-making and

accountability? Examined closely — as it now has been by many more people than had ever heard the word three years ago — subsidiarity turns out to be an excellent liberalising tendency which is hard to put to practical use. Subsidiarity also disappeared from view because it was swallowed by the legal technicians drafting the new European treaty. The current draft says that the EC will only act where it can do better than its member states acting separately. Britain still argues that this formula faces the wrong way: that the wording

should only allow Brussels to take a hand where it can show that governments cannot cope. EC action to clean up the environment is widely popular and generally accepted by Britain. The government is, on the other hand, not convinced that the new treaty need give the community powers to persuade people to take holidays outside the EC or to "contribute to the flowering of the culture of member states". Subsidiarity has turned out to be partly a legal problem, but mostly a political headache for Britain. The treaty drafters have been unable to agree on a clear legal "test" which a court could use to see whether, say, a proposal on minimum animal welfare standards for Europe's zoos violates the principle of subsidiarity by interfering

with national responsibilities or not. The draft treaty's hazy justifications for extending pan-European regulation make clear justifications for community powers more necessary than they have ever been. But British officials do not sound very confident that they can persuade the rest of the community to their version of subsidiarity. The technical problems are worsened by the EC's political divisions. A majority of governments want the community to integrate politically, by passing more power to Brussels. Those governments would like a federal system to have its checks and balances: the community must be careful not to get drunk on its own powers, M Delors once said. But at least some British politicians and officials

would like to use subsidiarity to stop the transfer of power to the centre and tilt the balance of power back in favour of national governments. The result is a messy compromise. "We will continue to be enthusiastic about subsidiarity — until it fails us," said one British official recently. He cited a clause in the Single European Act of 1986 which was supposed to protect small businesses from unreasonable burdensome health and safety regulations. The clause had been inserted at British request. But because a majority of states took it less seriously than the development of European law on health and safety, the formula had been no use in cases of conflict.

Leading article, page 15

Soviet battle to save grain harvest heads for defeat

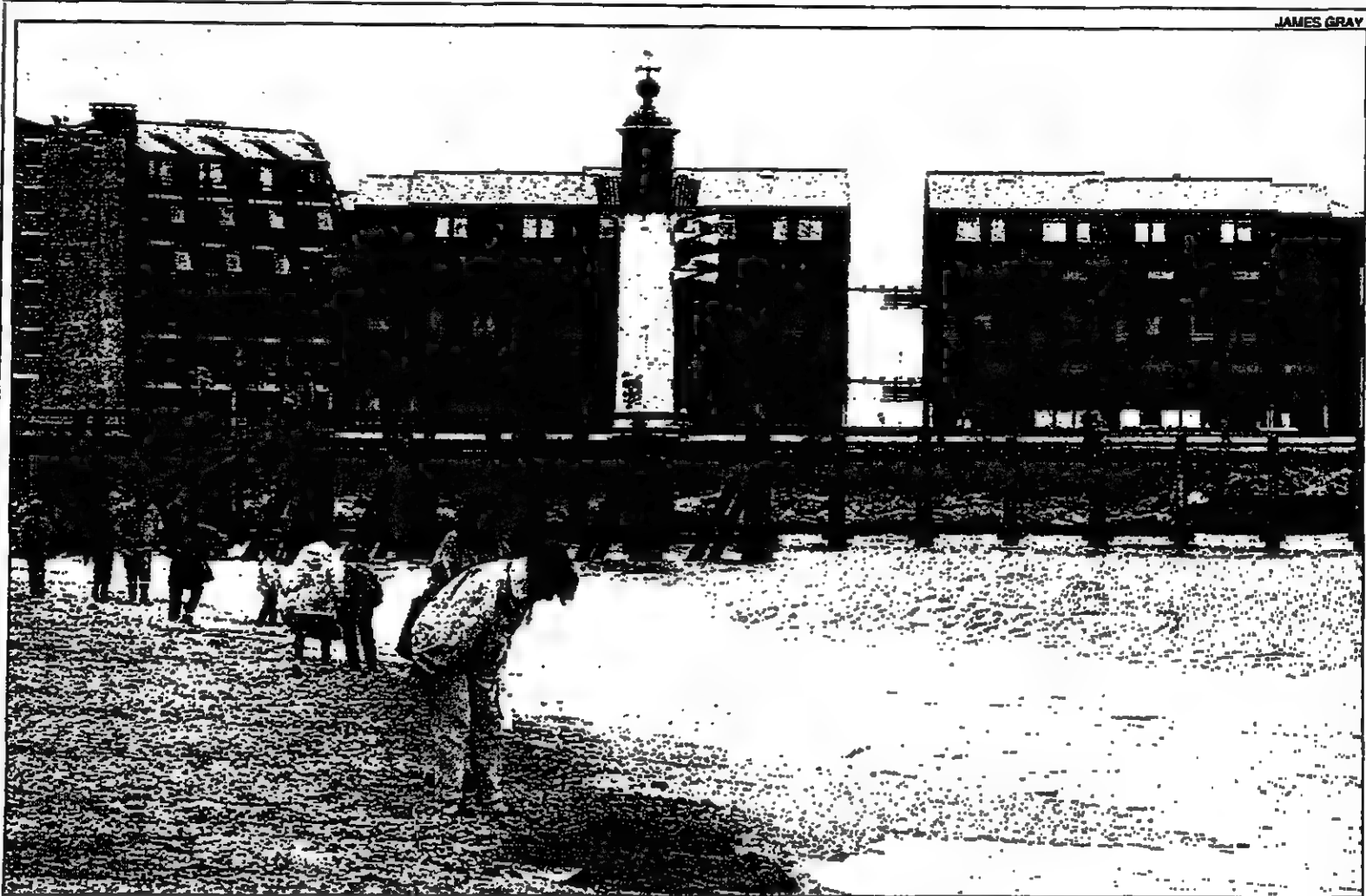
From BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW

WARNINGS from Gavril Popov, the mayor of Moscow, that a chaotic harvest and food shortages could lead to "fascist dictatorship" have come as a shock in a country where many citizens are still picking berries at their summer cottages and rejoicing over liberal victories in last month's Russian elections. But reports reaching Moscow from state farms all over the Soviet Union suggest that Mr Popov, who is not prone to excessive alarmism, did not exaggerate when he predicted moribund problems. The food scarcities of last winter reflected poor distribution of the best crop in history. Last year at least 260 million tonnes of grain ripened in the fields of which a respectable 237 million was harvested and 218 million was left after processing — easily enough to feed the country, if efficiently used. But this year a severe drought affected western Siberia, Kazakhstan and parts of southern Russia last month. Yield are down by a quarter in the areas harvested so far, and experts expect a net harvest of 190 million tonnes at best. Even after the bumper

1990 harvest, the government had to spend precious hard currency to procure an extra 31 million tonnes of grain abroad; this year the balance of payments is worse. Between now and September, the official press will be full of exhortations to join the "battle for the harvest" and "save the grain crop". But none of the problems that brought confusion to the wheatfields last year has been solved and several have probably worsened. Shortage of foreign exchange means there is no money to buy pesticides; disruption of trade ties with East Europe has cut the supply of farm machinery and spare parts to the point where 155,000 combine harvesters — nearly a quarter of the total — have broken down. The old system under which factory directors and college professors sent their workers and students as "volunteers" to help with the harvest broke down last year and there seems little chance it will be resurrected. But harder than gathering in the harvest will be inducing the collective farms to part with the harvest, even at sharply increased prices, and forcing the republics to keep their promise to deliver 77 million tonnes of grain to the central authorities.

The Ukraine, which traditionally provides a quarter of the Soviet harvest, has barred free market sales outside the republic. Boris Yeltsin's Russian government has set aside 200,000 refrigerators, 200,000 television sets and 150,000 washing machines as an inducement to the state farms to hand over grain. But the authorities have yet to honour some of the certificates, supposedly entitling the holder to consumer goods, distributed to farms last year. Another ominous message from the countryside is that, despite sharp increases in wholesale prices, the food industry is in a disastrous financial situation, reflecting the fact that inputs, notably machinery, have risen in price even faster. According to the pro-Yeltsin *Russkaya Gazeta*, the food industry in the Kursk region will by year's end have run up losses of one billion roubles (officially \$1 billion) after years of healthy profits. With interest rates surging into double figures, the debt will accumulate rapidly.

Diary, page 14



All washed up: visitors inspecting the beach at Trouville, on the French side of the Channel, which has failed EC standards for bathing water

Brussels pinpoints bathing blackspots

From TOM WALKER IN BRUSSELS

FOR this summer's holiday-makers, the European Commission has made choosing which beaches to avoid in Europe a little easier, through its latest report into the quality of bathing water. The maps with the 55-page report show which beaches are potentially hazardous, marking them in red. One official said that he would give a wide berth to Cleethorpe: "It's horrendous."

In general, Britain's beaches fare well on the map, but the northwest coast near Blackpool is littered with red. "A nasty place," the same source said. Most functionalities and their families can probably safely be assumed not to be heading up the M6 this August, however. Another official said he would definitely avoid any red beaches in Spain, where he said

standards varied more widely than anywhere in the EC. Factors to take into consideration were proximity to the mouth of an estuary (Cleethorpe's downfall) and tidal currents. A strong current helps to wash most classified nasties — coliform and faecal coliform bacteria — well out to sea. The commission's "blue flag" scheme is becoming more accepted. These beaches comply with com-

mission standards for cleanliness; for example, no more than 500 coliform bacteria, which can cause stomach upsets, per 100 millilitres of water. Any trace of salmonella disqualifies a beach altogether — and those heading for Belgium beware. None the less, Belgium now has 12 beaches qualifying for a blue flag. Most flags are in Spain, but as the

country has so many beaches that says little about average quality. Benidorm and beaches around Alicante get the all-clear, but venturing too far north of these areas would be hazardous. All beaches between Valencia and Castellón de la Plana are marked in red. The commission says red bathing areas can contain anything from phenols and tarry residues to heavy metals. The most common problems are due to eutrophication — where pollution from sewage causes water to become rich in organic and mineral nutrients, causing the rapid growth of algae and a consequent depletion of oxygen. The Netherlands (21 blue flags) is noted for eutrophication, as is Belgium.

France is given credit for "widely informing" the public about the quality of its bathing water through its screen information service. Most French beaches along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts get a clean bill, but Channel beaches are splashed with red. The country that comes off best is Ireland. Bottom of the league is bathing in landlocked Luxembourg. The commission describes the situation in the lower Sûre valley as "critical". Bathing there has been banned.

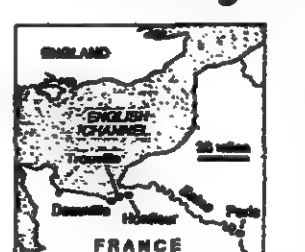
Leading article, page 15

Bugs invade Normandy beaches

THE rich are different from us. They have clean water on their beaches.

In Deauville, on the north coast of France, the sea in which playboys paddle after a day at the races or a night in the casino is clean. In Trouville, the knee-deep resort next door, it is not. Nor is the water up to scratch in Honfleur, the pretty fishing port a few miles up the Normandy coast at the mouth of the Seine, where French and English families have taken summer holidays for generations. "I would never let Sebastian swim in this water," says Annick Hamon, a nanny. Sebastian is her two-year-old charge. This water is the sea in front of the beach at Honfleur, although the beach is thick with people on

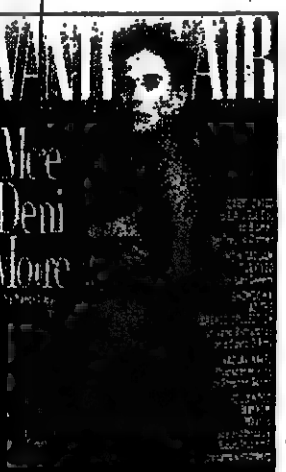
Trouville and Honfleur fail the EC's standards for bathing. Deauville, next door, passes it. Joe Joseph visits Les plages to find out why this is



a sunny day. "The water here is polluted. There is industry all along the Seine, which comes out here. The water is grey. There is raw sewage pouring straight into the Channel and into the Seine near here. There aren't enough purification plants: it's too expensive." Our taxi driver, Alain Lucas, is not sure if we are trying to be funny or insulting when we ask if his

children swim off the local beaches. "My children go swimming in the swimming pool," he snaps at his rear-view mirror. "Never in the sea. Last year they went swimming in the sea here and they came out with spots all up their arms. The sea is dirty. Yesterday they had no item on the television saying that all the fish in the Seine estuary near Honfleur are dead."

Trouville and Honfleur both fail the EC's standards for bathing water. The blame falls on faecal coliforms and faecal streptococci, fancy talk for sewage. Faecal coliforms do not sound appetising and they might indicate the presence of disease-causing bacteria and viruses. Scientists reckon these bacteria and viruses might be a bigger threat to swimmers than the coliforms themselves. The thought of gulping down a mouthful of any bacterium that finds faecal coliforms good company makes your stomach wince. For lunch at a bar in Honfleur, I was offered moules marinières or grilled fish — "all very fresh and caught locally". "Er..."



Demi Moore: pregnant pose for magazine

Uncover girl has her baby

From REUTER IN LOS ANGELES

DEMI Moore, the actress who created a stir by posing pregnant nude on a magazine cover, gave birth to a girl weighing 6.6lb at the weekend, a spokesman said.

Mrs Moore, aged 28, who is married to actor Bruce Willis, aged 36, had a healthy baby, Scott LaRue Willis, on Saturday, Paul Bloch, the spokesman said. The photograph of Miss Moore, obscured only by carefully placed hands, on the cover of *Vanity Fair* led to the magazine being sold in a white paper wrapper in parts of the United States.

Scene retailers absolutely refused to stock the edition, while others placed extra orders. Miss Moore and Mr Willis have another daughter, Rumor Glenn Willis, who will be three years' old next month. Mrs Moore videotaped the birth of her first child in 1988 and she likes to show it to friends. "Pregnancy agrees with me," she told *Vanity Fair*. Mrs Willis starred in the television series, *Moonlighting*, and has also been in such films as *Die Hard*, *Die Hard 2* and the recent *Hudson Hawk*. Miss Moore's films include *Ghost* and *St Elmo's Fire*.

Venice channels tourist flood

From PAUL BOMPARD IN ROME

BY NEXT year, Venice will be using a complex system of internationally linked computers to regulate the flow of tourists and to avoid chronic overcrowding in its narrow alleys and piazzas. The £9 million system will monitor streets, museums, hotels, and theatres, as well as the parking network. The information will be available immediately to tour organisers and individual visitors all over the world through a Telex-type network. They will then be able to choose the least crowded periods and routes. The memory of last summer, when the city was unexpectedly invaded by an army of Eastern European day-trippers, is still vivid in Venetian minds. On a single day, 1,200 coaches unloaded more than 60,000 visitors, mostly from the Czech

slovakia, in the area around St Mark's Square. Since that day, there have been repeated calls for a limit on day-trippers. But Ugo Bergamo, the mayor of Venice, dismisses this as irrational hysteria, and refuses to think of Venice as a kind of "forbidden city" open only to those who can afford to pay the expensive hotel rates. "It is simply a question of regulating the flow of visitors, not of limiting it," said Signor Bergamo. "We have already succeeded in persuading tour operators from Eastern Europe to stagger their groups through the week." The alderman for tourism, Gianfranco Pontel, said: "We estimate that Venice, with about 75,000 residents and 10,000 to 13,000 people in hotels, can comfortably handle up to 50,000 day visitors. We are now trying to get

visitors to see parts of Venice other than the usual St Mark's and Rialto... it is not just a small central area of Venice which is worth seeing." Count Alvise Zorzi, president of the Association of International Pro-Venice Committees, including the British group Venice in Peril, agrees that the tourists' vision of the lagoon city needs to be broadened. "It is only a comparatively small area of central Venice which becomes unbearably crowded. The city authorities must try to educate tourists and make tour group operators co-operate." He believes that limiting access, even as a temporary or extreme solution, would not be practical. "It would be a drastic measure which punishes everyone, virtually impossible to enforce and leading to tension and unpleasantness."

Fighting spreads in Croatia

From DESSA TREVISAN IN BELGRADE AND TIM JUDAH IN ZAGREB

AS YUGOSLAV politicians gathered in the Macedonian resort of Lake Ohrid, 12 people were reported killed in a clash between Serbs and Croatian police in eastern Slavonia. Mortar and heavy machine-gun fire was exchanged at Mirkovci, a mainly Serb village, and Vinkovci, a nearby town. Croatian authorities accused the Serbs of firing mortars in Vinkovci, while the Serbs claimed they were attacked by Croatian police. Many have died since last weekend in the fighting which has been spreading in several parts of Croatia. Serbs have taken up arms, insisting on secession from Croatia if the republic leaves Yugoslavia. The Croats allege that Serbian gunmen are supplied by the



Franjo Tudjman, the Croatian president, on an unscheduled visit to Osijek, the capital of eastern Slavonia, made it clear that Croatia would not relinquish the territory. He said that Croatia would find a way to help the population defend its eastern border and would tell the Serbian leadership that its assistance to the Serbian insurgents amounted to a threat to the Serbs there. The escalation in fighting will now clearly dominate the meeting of Yugoslav leaders in Ohrid. The gathering will bring together the country's federal presidency, the six republic presidents and various federal leaders. It takes place under the shadow of a threat from the defence minister, Veljko Kadijevic. He has told the republican leadership that they have until August 15 to produce a plan for the country's future.

Genocide verdict

Bucharest — Julian Vlad, former head of the Romanian secret police (above), was jailed for nine years for abetting genocide during the December 1989 revolution. Vlad, who was stripped of the rank of general, was found guilty of involvement in suppressing protests in which officials say 1,033 people died. (Reuters)

Resort to crime

Banff — A Royal Canadian Mounted Police computer search for men with criminal records in this mountain resort found that 70 per cent of the men had been convicted at least once, police said. The national average was less than one in ten. Police were looking for possible suspects in a still-unresolved murder. (AFP)

Polls apart

Berlin — Most people living in former communist East Germany think after unification that their neighbours to the west are arrogant while those in western Germany think their new fellow citizens are lazy and dependent, according to an opinion poll. (AFP)

Looking back, page 14

Liz Smith reports on the extremes of high style being paraded in Paris and the true worth of the world's most exclusive clothes

Sometimes silly but still a cut above

A designer can obviously let rip when creating clothes with no pretensions to commerciality. At the haute couture shows in Paris this week designers feel free to veer between two extremes of high style—remote luxury and glorified street fashion. Jean Louis Scherrer shows lush chiffon evening dresses rippled into thousands of pleats to wear under a bead-encrusted chiffon jacket. Karl Lagerfeld's shock tactics at Chanel today will include Hell's Angels strutting about in black tulle bomber jackets and chain-strapped boots. But even with such revved-up details as Mr Lagerfeld's iridescent embroideries—cut-outs of 3D hologram film hand-stitched on to a lilac ballerina skirt—couture in 1991 could not be more haute.

At Lanvin, Claude Montana's striped polo shirt turns out to be made of ostrich feathers. At Chanel the tuffed braid that edges a neat tweed jacket is made by deconstructing the cloth, with threads pulled from the tweed making the matching speckled trim.

So what if Mr Lagerfeld has a penchant for thigh boots worn with everything and criss-crosses every seam on a Chanel jacket with stripes of black vinyl? He has succeeded in demystifying the secret traditions of the couture atelier and applies its craftsmanship to make the sort of padded parkas and duffel coats that the young want to throw over their leggings. The young, of course, cannot afford to wear couture, but every camera click at the show today rings up another sale of a chain-handled Chanel bag or a bottle of Coco or Chanel No.5.

There are only 2,000 couture customers in the world. Many houses, even busy establishments such as Chanel and Saint Laurent, sell fewer than 100 pieces from a collection in any one season. Hubert de Givenchy, who celebrates his fortieth anniversary in couture with a retrospective exhibition in October at the Musée Galliera, and Emanuel Ungaro, who is celebrating his 25th anniversary a month earlier, both have healthy couture lines. There are the clothes worn at smart

gatherings by the real customers, the ones who actually pay, albeit at a discount, rather than just borrowing the clothes for publicity.

While the finishing touches were being put to Gianfranco Ferré's Dior collection that was shown yesterday the Dior ready to wear line for spring 1992. Sales of Dior off the peg doubled in the past year, although the company's profits dropped by 29.5 per cent.

Signor Ferré showed suits dressed up with the dramatic flourish of a bronze leather stole or a voluminous shot taffeta shawl. But the cut is simpler and he has banished the pretty pussy-cat bows that had become one of his signature details. A tortoiseshell coat made entirely of brown sequins is lined with fur. A bouncy satin parka is quilted to look like crocodile skin. One red and black dog's-tooth tweed suit has a matching blouse underneath, a trompe-l'œil of embroidered dog's-tooth checks.

Of Dior's customer list, 32 per cent is from Saudi Arabia. Appropriately, the new Dior fragrance due out in September is called Dune. Dior is then following the lead set by Saint Laurent two years ago and is going public; the company will be floated on the Bourse by the end of the year. Meanwhile Bernard Arnault, the president of Dior and chairman of LVMH (Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessy), has opened Paris's latest lunch spot, L'Avenue, on the corner opposite the Dior headquarters in the Avenue Montaigne.

The bohemian spirit of the south runs through Christian Lacroix's collection of mannish tweed jackets and jaunty cropped trousers banded in gold, all worn with a flat cap, a gold or black straw boater or a curly-brimmed Camargue cow-herd's hat. But this is Lacroix. The gypsy is costumed in hand-painted velvet and the full gingham skirt is silk. A tiny sequined bolero is worn over a lace-encrusted chiffon T-shirt.

The collection brought together the familiar references that run through all M Lacroix's work and which will be documented in his "scrapbook", written with his wife



Left: lame jacket with brocade skirt, Ungaro. Right: tweed cardigan and pleated skirt, Karl Lagerfeld for Chanel



Françoise, to be published in December by Thames & Hudson.

Gerard Pipart at Nina Ricci designs the perfect couture coat that swings perkily from a neat round shoulder line in thick pink wool. He cuts a series of new looking safari jackets in satin. A Ricci boutique opened in Moscow last month, coinciding with the opening of a new production of Cinderella for which M Pipart created the ballet costumes. For those unable to be at the Kremlin, the Ricci collection ended with a corps de ballet of strapless ballerina dresses in pastel tulle sprinkled with silver embroidery.

Pierre Cardin, who was made an officer of the Légion d'Honneur this year and an honorary ambassador for Unesco, has also just come back from Moscow, where he staged a fashion show in Red Square. In Paris yesterday he showed a collection built around the body suit, ribbed for day under leather tunics and skirts and in bronze sequins for night. It is a look very much in tune

with the street styles of the Nineties but M Cardin can claim to have invented the body suit in his heyday in the Sixties.

The Chambre Syndicale list of 21 designers is boosted by three Italians who have defected from Rome to join their Paris peers. Mila Schön opened the shows last weekend with a typically ladylike collection of collarless coats and matching suits in pale Neapolitan ice-cream colours with all the traditional glamour of fox fur cuffs and pretty hats. If Signora Schön dresses the couture mama, then Gianni Versace, who also showed the first day, dresses her wayward daughter, who is poured into a studded skintight dress with a pair of curled satin boots that reach the thigh an inch or two below the micro short Versace hemline. Key pattern borders, echoing the friezes in his new shop on the Faubourg St Honoré, on gold studded brocade and brown chiffon pleated skirts turned Signor Versace's streetwise, sexy line into a suitably glamorous version of the costume of a Roman gladiator.



Left: sequined jacket, Lacroix. Above: draped evening suit in red silk, Gianfranco Ferré for Dior



AGAINST FALLING HAIR
pil-food The Swiss method
with MILLET!
CAPSULES CONTAIN Extract of Millet, protein & Vitamins
FROM YOUR CHEMIST & HEALTH STORE or send for details
Lanka Pharmaceuticals Ltd, PO Box 1380 WS 203 081-091 0272

THE NEW NEAT DIRECTORY IS OUT NOW WITH A MEMORABLE COLLECTION OF MEN'S AND WOMEN'S CLOTHES THAT YOU WON'T FIND ANYWHERE ELSE EXCEPT NEAT DIRECTORY'S IT COSTS JUST £2.00 CUT THE CORDON OR PHONE US NOW ON 0345 100 800 QUOTING 93718

Exclusives for reclusives.

THEY ARE OF COURSE, ALSO AVAILABLE AT NEAT DIRECTORY SHOPS
TO APPLY FOR YOUR DIRECTORY FILL IN THIS COUPON AND SEND IT TO NEAT DIRECTORY, FREEPOST 52, LEICESTER LE5 5ZR. NO STAMP IS NEEDED. £2 WILL BE INVOICED AT A LATER DATE. P3706
NAME/SURNAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____
TEL NO (DAY) _____
TEL NO (EVENING) _____
APPLICANTS MUST BE OVER 16 WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REJECT OR REFUSE ANY APPLICATION
NEXT DIRECTORY

Defying the years with never a wrinkle

There's an awful lot of Panamas in Ecuador, the home of the classic hot-weather hat. But there is only one place to find the uncrushable fino

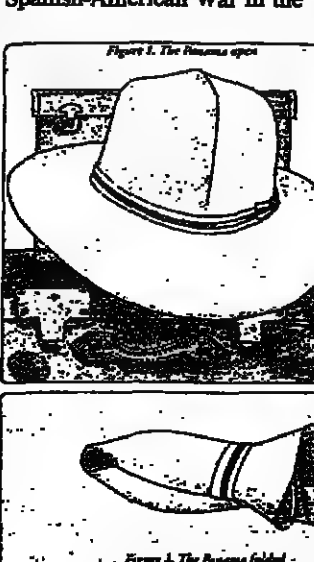


The top hat: the Panama has adorned the heads of, from left, the people of Ecuador, Winston Churchill, Jane Seymour, Clark Gable and Warren Beatty

The Panama, classic of the hat world, has come into its own in the environment-crazed Nineties. Made from natural toquilla straw, the hat gives a "back-to-nature" look. The very cream of the cream can be folded in half down the trademark central ridge, rolled into a cone tight enough to pass through a wedding ring, and then opened out again with no sign of a crease. They are as smooth as silk to touch, and as light as parchment to wear.

Herbert Johnson, the New Bond Street hatter by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, has doubled its turnover of Panama hats in Europe since last year. Anthony Marangos, the company's managing director, puts the Panama's popularity down to its "creative feel and beauty". But Panamas do not come from Panama. They come from the South American republic of Ecuador, and are so named because Panama was the main trading post for Ecuadorian goods in the last century.

Most Panama hats come from the foothill town of Cuenca. But the Rolls-Royce of the Panamas is the Montecristi fino—named after its town of origin in the western lowlands and the fine strands of straw from which it is made. In England, a good-quality hat from Cuenca starts at about £45, but for a Montecristi fino expect to pay anything between £200 and £1,000. Part of that cost will be for trimmings and blocking (stretching and steaming the hat into shape)—refinements added in this country. In Montecristi a top-grade fino costs a mere £35.



Roll up: Herbert Johnson's Panama operating instructions

And so it was in search of a bargain and the fino maker

par excellence, Rosendo Delgado, that I took the half-hour, 9p bus journey from Ecuador's port town of Manta to Montecristi.

Such is the strength of toquilla straw that a Panama hat can last 20 years. The straw is made from the boiled and flayed shoots of the eponymous plant. Although toquilla grows as far north as Panama and as far south as Bolivia, nowhere are conditions so perfect for its growth as in Ecuador's coastal lowlands: the soil is fertile and moist, the cooling onshore winds from the Pacific Ocean's Humboldt current provide a perfect temperature and taller plants shade the toquilla from the sun's harsh rays.

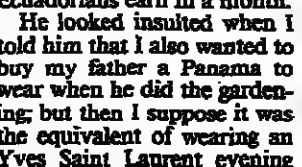
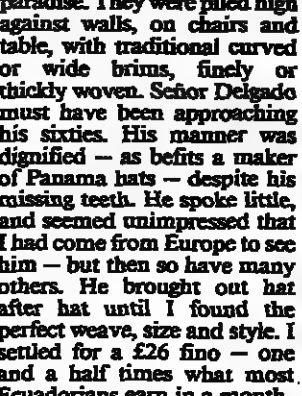


Figure 3: The Panama hat (folded half open)

The Panama hat became fashionable after the American government ordered 30,000 for soldiers heading for the Caribbean to fight the Spanish-American War in the

mid 19th century. But the Ecuadorians have had an uphill struggle to convince the world that they export more than bananas. At one time their consuls were instructed to attach stickers to all correspondence stating that "Panama hats are made in Ecuador". But the consul in San Francisco complained that people only remarked: "I see they are now making Panama hats in Ecuador."

I was the only gringo to arrive in Montecristi that afternoon, as I set out to find Señor Delgado's workshop. The cholera epidemic spreading up the coast from Peru had scared many tourists away. As I got off the bus three young boys came running towards me, shouting probably the only two words they knew in English: "Panama hats... hats."

Montecristi is also famous as the birthplace of General Eloy Alfaro, leader of the country's liberal revolution in 1895. Tom Miller, the author of *The Panama Hat Trail*, points out that the Panama hat trade indirectly helped fund the liberal revolution. The Alfaro family made their money, in part, from exporting toquilla straw hats.

All the roads in Montecristi fan out from the colonial church in the main square, including Rocafuerte Street, where Señor Delgado has his workshop. Two women sat by the workshop's open doorway, weaving the fine strands of the toquilla straw on two half-finished finos. Outside hung the sign "Manufacturas de Sombreros—Finos Montecristi", with a picture of a Panama in one corner.

Inside it was a Panama paradise. They were piled high against walls, on chairs and table, with traditional curved or wide brims, finely or thickly woven. Señor Delgado must have been approaching his sixties. His manner was dignified—as befits a maker of Panama hats—despite his missing teeth. He spoke little, and seemed unimpressed that I had come from Europe to see him—but then so have many others. He brought out his hat until I found the perfect weave, size and style. I settled for a £26 fino—one and a half times what most Ecuadorians earn in a month. He looked insulted when I told him that I also wanted to buy my father a Panama to wear when he did the gardening; but then I suppose it was the equivalent of wearing an Yves Saint Laurent evening dress to watch television. I settled for a thicker weave

Panama at £12. But it passed the Panama test of being rolled into a cone without crushing—although not fine enough to go through a wedding ring—and it merited the beechwood box stencilled with the Ecuadorian flag and the words "Montecristi fino".

There used to be thousands of weavers making Montecristi. But the finos have been undercut by fakes from the Orient; many weavers have either turned to the land or to making baskets, place-mats and coloured sun hats, which are more profitable and less time consuming. A fino can take three months to make.

But the British hat designer

David Shilling, who led a United Nations mission to Ecuador last year to revive the trade in Panamas, says the industry is in no way dying; he recounts how he was given a tumultuous welcome at one hat-making village by about a hundred chanting weavers.

Mr Shilling says he hardly takes his Panama off on a sunny day. But unfortunately, as everywhere in Ecuador, Señor Delgado's portly young assistant showed less interest in the classics that I bought than the hat I was wearing—a baseball cap from New York.

GEORGINA POWER

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1991

MONSOON

SALE

STARTS TUESDAY 23rd JULY

EVERYTHING

1/3-1/2 OFF

SCULPTURE

Colossus finds a congenial home

Richard Cork on a bold and imaginative addition to the roll-call of good outdoor sculpture in Britain

Sloping down a green hill towards Canterbury and its cathedral far below, the grounds of Kent University provide a spectacular site for sculpture. Stephen Bann, a professor at Kent, has wanted for years to install a suitably monumental work there. He began by writing to Henry Moore, who produced many of his finest early carvings near Canterbury. The great man was enthusiastic, but the plan came to nothing because Moore died soon afterwards. But the foundation he started in his name offered to help fund an alternative commission. So Bann approached a sculptor of his own generation, Stephen Cox, and asked him to mark Kent's silver jubilee with a large-scale image for the brow of the hill.

Having begun his career as an abstract sculptor in the minimalist tradition, Cox then discovered Italy and developed a more figurative approach. Subsequent trips to India and Egypt further transformed his work, and the multi-cultural strains in Cox's current art give his university carving an absorbing complexity.

From the road below, the two-piece granite colossus is reminiscent of a mysterious megalith. Stonehenge came to mind as I walked up towards the sculpture. Although the modernist architecture of Keynes College is visible behind, Cox's *Hymn* seems far more in tune with the antiquity of the distant city.

After a while, though, bodily references become apparent as well. Thrusting into the horizontal slab above, the upright stone carries a phallic charge. The entire carving takes on an erotic, perhaps even provocative, meaning. Where the two pieces meet, the granite is far more sensuous and smoothly finished. The ease with which both parts fit together contrasts with the otherwise rough-hewn surface.

Walk round to the side of the sculpture, however, and a very different identity asserts itself. The



Mysterious megalith: Stephen Cox's *Hymn*, in the grounds of the University of Kent at Canterbury. The granite work, four metres high, was photographed by the sculptor

two stones seem to merge in a single mass, its profile reminiscent of the enigmatic figures found on Easter Island in the Pacific. Cox delights in juggling with alternative readings: from here the top section looks like a craggy head. But not for long. Viewed from the back, *Hymn* sheds these associations and relies on plain statement. The two ochre stones have been left raw here, as a reminder of their primordial state in the quarry at Madras. Flat and almost untouched by the chisel, they emphasise how carefully

wrought is the rest of the sculpture. Move to the front again, and Cox's manipulation of his material becomes clearer. Even its most rugged areas now appear to be the result of deliberate working, which gives it a far greater forcefulness than the back. The dark oil which he finally applied to the front suggests anointment, a ritual Cox must often have witnessed in India. The sculptors who worked on *Hymn* in Madras, before it was shipped to England for completion, spend most of their time producing

temple carvings. Art and religion are closely intertwined in Indian culture, and the pouring of oil gives the sculpture a religious aura. Its resemblance to a cross becomes, inescapable, strengthening its relationship with the cathedral. All the same, *Hymn* is no more of a Christian than a Hindu image. It refuses to be pinned down to a specific faith, whether of East or West. Cox acknowledges them both, while retaining the right to make his carving profane as well as sacred. At once sexual and spir-

itual, it gazes down over Canterbury like a benevolent presence. *Hymn* occupies its site with an air of inevitability. Cox has an instinctive grasp of the best way to place art in a given setting. Even in the temporary context of his new show at DEGW (an architect's office in King's Cross), a 50-part carving called *Townsmen* looks tailor-made for the wall it inhabits. Ranged in rows of ten across the white surface, the work contains nothing but granite heads partially or wholly covered in oil. Each face

emphasises only one aspect of the features: eyes, nose, ears and mouth take turns to assume a dominant role. They ought to appear bizarre and deformed. But the confidence with which they enliven their space is oddly reassuring. Like *Hymn*, they give out a feeling of serenity, poise and ancient wisdom.

Stephen Cox Recent Sculpture. DEGW, 8 Chiswick Street, London W1 (Information: 071-701 8361). Mon-Fri, 9-6 pm, until September 28.

BRIEFING

My park is bigger

AS LUCIANO Pavarotti prepares for his encounter next Tuesday with the thousands in Hyde Park, news comes that his great rival, Plácido Domingo, will sing in Windsor Great Park on September 7. The Spanish tenor will round off the Guards Polo Club Autumn Festival with a concert accompanied by the London Symphony Orchestra. Also performing is Julia Migenes, last seen (in the distance, at least) in *Tosca* at Earls Court. Unlike Pavarotti's Hyde Park event, this is by no means a free event: tickets are from £35 to £195.

King stays on

A LEGEND much beloved of theatre managers, "Extended due to popular demand", is rarely used by museums. But "Henry VIII at Greenwich" — the show with which the National Maritime Museum is celebrating the 500th anniversary of Henry's birth — is the exception. Since it opened on May 1 it has clocked up more than 150,000 visitors, and has now been extended for an extra month, to September 29.

Last chance...

ANNE Sophie von Otter's performances with the Royal Opera in the title-role of Rossini's version of the Cinderella story, *La Cenerentola*, have confirmed the international status of this statuesque blonde with the creamy voice. A great evening of lyricism: final performance at Covent Garden (071-240 1066) tonight.

ARTS REVIEWS
Theatre, Radio and Music
PAGE 18

LITERATURE

Somebody still cares about the nobodies

An unlikely Victorian hero is celebrating his hundredth birthday. Clive Davis reports

Charles Pooter would have been most gratified. A century after he first set pen to paper, his words of wisdom are hailed as a classic of English literature. "The Lambs", his fictional home in Holloway is almost as famous as Hardy's cottage. The humble City clerk has been transformed into an Eminent Victorian.

Nobody expected him to meet with quite so much success. As Christopher Matthews explains in his introduction to the centenary edition of *The Diary of a Nobody*, the book began as a modest series of domestic sketches in *Punch* in 1888. The entries ran intermittently for just a year and, parodies of memoirs being extremely common at the time, they might well have been forgotten altogether. It was not until 1892 that J.W. Arrowsmith, the publisher of *Three Men in a Boat*, brought out a revised and expanded version of Pooter's misadventures.

Pooter's creators were the brothers George and Weedon Grossmith. George wrote most or all of the text, his younger brother provided the illustrations. A former police court reporter, George had embarked on a successful theatrical career, eventually becoming a leading Savoyard

(he was the original Lord Chancellor in *Iolanthe* and *Ko-Ko* in *The Mikado*). Weedon had been a painter, and later worked in theatre management. Matthew points out that neither man regarded *The Diary* as anything more than a pleasant diversion. "The comedy is quintessentially English. As a respectable member of the lower middle-classes, Pooter devotes his energies to living a genteel life on a slender income. After a day at the office, he loves to draw the curtains and read *Exchange and Mart* to his long-suffering wife, Carrie. The only cloud on the horizon, apart from impertinent tradesmen and the struggle to make ends meet, is his son Lupin, a ne'er-do-well with ambitions to make a quick killing in the financial markets."

In 1896 Keith Waterhouse devised a successful stage adaptation, *Mr and Mrs Pooter*. The play also drew on Waterhouse's earlier pastiche, *Mr Pooter's Diary*. Michael Williams and Judi Dench played the roles to perfection. Waterhouse first came across *The Diary* in his teens. He now re-reads it every year. Part of the appeal, he thinks, lies in the steady accumulation of mundane domestic detail: "It's beautifully observed," he says. "If you want



Ne'er-do-well son: Lupin Pooter, drawn by Weedon Grossmith for his brother's *The Diary of a Nobody*

to know about how people lived in that period, it's all there."

But is there not an element of snobbery in the humour? Critics of the book find it patronising, if not cruel. In his introduction, Christopher Matthews concedes that the accusation may be true, but only up to a point. He responds with a quotation, from an earlier pre-

face. Of course, he is a prize prat, but that is what I love about the book: that you have this person narrating the story who is constantly making a fool of himself, without realising it."

If the Grossmiths were alive in the 1990s, where would they find Pooter now? Waterhouse thinks that Holloway is out of the question: the area is too gentrified.

Charles and Carrie would be living further out in the suburbs. Pooter, he says, would be haunting DIY warehouses and writing letters to the local newspapers. Meanwhile, Waterhouse is intrigued by a discovery he made recently while browsing through the original *Diary* entries in *Punch*. Pooter, it seems, may have been married before. The proof apparently lies in a reference to a first wife, which was excised from the text of the book.

So what happened to this mysterious lady? Waterhouse suspects that she may have been buried under the floorboards. After all these years, there may be more to Pooter than meets the eye.

Like Waterhouse, Leigh regularly dips into *The Diary*. His wife Alison Steadman is another devotee. On the film set, Leigh and his cameraman share their own private catchphrase: "Carrie roared!"

"That criticism about cruelty is one that my work receives too," Leigh says. "It's the kind of comment that comes from people who don't know the territory. You have to know where Pooter comes

© The Centenary Edition of *The Diary of a Nobody* is published this week by Alan Sutton at £14.99

OPERA

Finding freedom with the Don

Olaf Bär, singing again at Glyndebourne after a four-year gap, talks to Hilary Finch

In 1988, the Dresden-born baritone Olaf Bär was weighed down by two apparently insoluble problems: how to stop critics and public comparing him with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, and how to get his girlfriend a visa to leave East Germany.

Three years on, critical opinion has become both more cautious and more discriminating as Bär's light, lyric baritone has begun to etch its own clear profile; and Bär finds himself with a travelling companion once again. This summer, his contract at the Dresden Staatsoper expires; his imminent *Don Giovanni* performances at Glyndebourne thus herald his new era of freelance freedom.

Bär's personal freedom, though — like that of his country — was won at a price. The events of 1989-90 took their toll. A summer of cancellations last year started rumours which ranged from concern at reported throat nodules to alternating indignation and admiration at the thought that Bär — potentially the finest baritone of the 1990s — had yelled himself hoarse at the Berlin Wall. In fact, he never entered the city. Too many trips for passport paperwork, and a dislike of centralisation, have left him with a horror of the new Hauptstadt.

What did happen was that Bär, returning from a tour of Australia in October 1989, found civil war fermenting on his doorstep, and colleagues at the Staatsoper joining massive street demonstrations. Every night, after the curtain-call at the opera house, the entire cast, orchestra and backstage

team would gather on the stage and Bär, among others, would read out a paper demanding that the government should resign. It happened in every theatre in East Germany, every night, long after Honecker himself had been ousted. There was little sleep, daily political arguments with the Intendant, and a tour of Japan and the US coming up in the January during which the Wall came down.

Bär lost the desire and the ability to sing for two months, and found it difficult to begin again. Through the first months of 1990 it was two weeks on, two weeks off, alternating teaching and coaching with osteopathy and massage. The goal was 1991 and Mozart Year: Bär bounced back again as Papageno at Covent Garden in March. This summer has seen successful recitals and concerts.

His previous *Don Giovanni* have all been at Dresden, and in German. The relatively small space at Glyndebourne, the long rehearsal period, and the young cast (both Leporello and Don Ottavio are making their debuts in this revival of Peter Hall's production) make this an ideal platform for Bär to explore anew the protagonist of Mozart's ambivalent *dramma giocoso*.

The *Don* is not, for Bär, the dark, saturnine creature of one or two of his Sussex prede-

cessors. "He wouldn't be able to sing the duet with Zerlina, or the Canzonetta, if he were not truly *zartlich* — how do you say it? — full of true tenderness and affection. I feel he really does love each woman for that moment. And women follow him because he represents so many possibilities, so many colours of love. He enjoys life, and has the means to do so. He is living in *kontrapunkto* to the boring,

mediocre social life around him."

Bär's only remaining fear now is the supper interval. He remembers it from *Capriccio* in 1987. "This hour and a half, it's unbelievable! It may be interesting for the public, but, oh, to warm up, fall down, then warm up again, and then to smell all that champagne and to find the audience in quite a different mood for the second act: well, it's certainly not easy."

© Don Giovanni opens at Glyndebourne (0273 541111) on Sunday, July 28.

£2 a week
will buy this grandmother
the health and happiness
she deserves

For Margo Maria, working as a servant provided her with her only income until poor health forced her to leave. With no family to support her, she was terrified of facing the future alone.

Now, thanks to a family from the UK who sponsor her, Maria can face the future without fear.

Help a community
What's more, their help also supports projects which benefit entire communities. So for less than £2 a week, they give Maria and other elderly people in need basic essentials such as food and medicine.

How you can help
By sponsoring a 'granny', you too can turn misery and despair into health and happiness. Please help to care for someone like Maria today. To find out how much your support can mean, clip the coupon now and post it to: Helen Niggs, Adopt a Granny, Help the Aged, FREEPOST, London, EC1B 1BD.

Yes, I'm interested in sponsoring a granny or grandad. Please tell me what I can do.
Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms
Address
Postcode
Tel. No.
Send to: Helen Niggs, Adopt a Granny, Ref: 9198XIT100 Help the Aged, FREEPOST, London, EC1B 1BD.
Or phone 071-253 0253
Registered Charity No. 27286



Olaf Bär: only the supper interval is worrying him

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
Open daily 10am-8pm, until 1 September 1991

THE FAUVE LANDSCAPE
Matisse, Derain, Braque and their Circle, 1904-1908

André Derain: *Landscapes at Collioure, 1905*. National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, the John Hay Whitney Collection. © ADAGP Paris/DACS London 1991.

This exhibition is organised by the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and made possible by Paul Milken Company Limited.

Fill in the form below with the date you wish to visit and send it together with your payment to the Royal Academy Ticket Office, Piccadilly, London W1V 0DG.

Mr/Ms/Ms
Address
Postcode
Date of visit

Tickets may be collected from the RA Ticket Office (open daily 10-5.30) or posted. It posted please allow 14 days for delivery and add 50p per ticket p.p. to your payment. Cheques payable to Royal Academy of Arts. Please write number of tickets required in the relevant boxes.

Full £24.00 Children 12-15 years £2.00 8-11 years £1.00 I will collect my tickets from the RA Total amount £

The local council funding mess will be highlighted again as MPs debate new seven-band property charges, Tony Travers writes

Taxing prospects for the Tories

Local government finance is in more of a mess than it looks. The BCCI debacle is further evidence of just how ill-starred council funding has become. Poll tax arrears are mounting up. The Hammersmith and Fulham swaps muddle is no nearer being sorted out. But worst of all for the government, its new council tax is edging slowly towards Parliament. Once it arrives, the whole ghastly matter of how we pay for council services will lurch back into the headlines.

Fresh publicity for local taxation is bad enough. Offering MPs a free hand in amending Michael Heseltine's council tax is just short of an election, potentially suicidal. Opportunities for division and acrimony within Conservative ranks will multiply. The difficulty for government whips is that council tax, unlike the community charge, offers backbenchers endless scope to make divisive changes to the legislation without affecting the principle of the tax. (Incidentally, those of us who have, in deference to political balance, continued to call the present tax the community

charge feel a bit let down to find, in the index to Nicholas Ridley's autobiography, the entry "Community charge: see poll tax".)

The legislation to introduce council tax will be included in the Queen's speech. This will presumably give shape to the proposals published recently, including a seven-band property tax based on capital value, with discounts for single adult households. The environment secretary has given the impression that he wants to stick to his published ideas. Ministers will, as ever, discourage Tory MPs from putting down amendments.

But they will be encouraged to put down amendments by their local councillors and constituencies. As with the move to community charge, the council tax reform will produce millions of winners and losers. There will be a big shift of local tax burden away

from the north of England and on to the south while, in parallel, resources shift from multi-adult households and on to single-person homes.

While the community charge legislation was passing into law, backbenchers found it difficult to vote against it or to change it. There was no middle way with poll tax; there was either a flat-rate tax or there was not. Council tax, by contrast, is susceptible to almost infinite amendment. As the legislation goes through Parliament, MPs will have opportunities to change the tax so that as many as possible of their constituents are not damaged by it.

MPs' grudges against the council tax are of different and, inevitably, inconsistent varieties. First, many backbenchers with constituencies in the southeast have found that much of their electorate lives in top band property. Being able to boast to



Which hand for The Laurels, Mr Pooter's house in Holloway?

relatives from the north about being a "Band G" household is one thing, paying an extra £500 a year for the privilege is another matter. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities has calculated that differences between the existing system and the new one will

mean that local taxpayers in Manchester will be more than £100 per household better off under council tax, while those in Westminster will lose more than £150 per household.

Amendments are likely to be put down which would increase the number of bands from seven to nine or more. Tory MPs from affluent areas of the south will want to try and push more people into lower bands, thus restricting the top band to mansions and castles. There is also a lobby to move from national bands to regional ones. The Heseltine proposals envisage a single banding arrangement for the whole of England, with separate ones for Wales and Scotland. As a result, two-bedroom semis in north London find themselves in the same band as substantial detached houses in Yorkshire. As with increasing the number of bands, the move to regional banding

would be easily achieved by a simple amendment in the Commons, and without threatening the principles of council tax.

Other easily-argued amendments could also strike terror into the hearts of government whips. MPs could go on to change the basis of banding from capital values (favoured by Mr Heseltine) to, say, rebuilding costs. The latter base would be far better for the south than the north. Again, the principle of a property-based banded tax is maintained, but a different base chosen.

Most difficult of all for the government will be the battle over discounts for single-adult households. This 25 per cent reduction is the last element of the poll tax, and is intended to ensure that the mythical old lady will pay slightly less in council tax than the household with four strapping adults living next door. The greater the reduction for single

adults, the more like a poll tax the new system becomes.

The speeches in the Commons can already be imagined. "Of course, I support the principle of the council tax. It is just that I feel it would work better with nine bands instead of seven..." or "I strongly support the idea of discounts for single adult households, indeed, I would go further and get the relief at 50 per cent..." Council tax can be supported and opposed at the same time.

Competitive amendments are inevitable, given that changes which benefit government backbenchers in the south of England will damage those in the north, and vice versa. With recession biting deep in the southeast, and local election results in 1990 and 1991 being poor for the Conservatives in the home counties, ministers will come under increased pressure to stop the switch of resources to the north. Fears of a reverse Ribble Valley effect are growing. If ever there was an argument for a November general election, the council tax is surely it.

The author is a research director at the London School of Economics

Welcome to the hotel from hell

Ben Macintyre visits a macabre living memorial of east Germany's past

There is only one hotel in the former East German city of Weimar, home to Goethe and Schiller and now a leading tourist attraction, where you might find a vacancy: the Hotel Ettersburg, more easily recognisable as the converted SS officers' barracks of the former Nazi concentration camp of Buchenwald.

For a mere 40 marks (about £13.55) you can, if you have the stomach for it, sleep in the same beds as the SS butchers of Buchenwald, use their washstands, eat in their dining room faintly redolent of boiled cabbage, or look through the smeared windows to the camp crematorium where these same men burnt the bodies of the 65,000 innocent people they murdered between 1937 and 1945.

Earlier this month Franz Vranitzky, the Austrian chancellor, publicly admitted Austrian guilt in the Holocaust, a sign that the country is belatedly passing through the catharsis of historical self-knowledge - *Vergegenwärtigung* is the cumbersome, but loaded German word.

Hotel Ettersburg is macabre proof that in eastern Germany the process has barely started. Buchenwald was turned into a place of communist pilgrimage by the former East German government: the camp, it was claimed, witnessed a communist-inspired rebellion against the Nazi guards (the inmates did resist their tormentors at the time the allies liberated the camp in April 1945) and it was the scene of the martyrdom of Ernst Thälmann, chairman of the German Communist party. The SS barracks were consequently converted into the hotel for the use of party apparatchiks visiting what had become a shrine to "the heroes of anti-fascist resistance". The question of taste was subsumed by the need to service the ideology.

Even today, the fact that thousands of Jews perished at Buchenwald is but fleetingly mentioned in the camp brochure, and the fact that Buchenwald was used by the

communists as a concentration camp for German prisoners after the war is not mentioned at all.

Hotel Ettersburg is symbolic of the way the former East Germany obscured the horrors of its past by using communist propaganda. West Germany was tarred as the heir to the Third Reich. It was only in April 1990 that the first democratically elected MPs of the GDR publicly accepted East German responsibility for the Holocaust, and asked the world's Jewry for forgiveness. But it will take far longer for that official view to filter down to the east German people. For the first time east German citizens are being forced to look their own history in the face: one result is the recent upsurge of crude neo-fascism.

More widespread, however, is the people of Weimar, a deep moral confusion. Unprotected by communist propaganda, the citizens of Weimar have been forced to look at the death camp in the hills overlooking their city for what it was, and what, in their hearts, they knew it to be: a monstrous crime with which most of them connived. On the city's walls graffiti (unknown under the communists), both Nazi and anti-Nazi, reflect their bewilderment.

In recognition, however, that the death camps have a memorial and a psychological role to play quite outside the requirements of communist ideology, plans were shelved yesterday to build a shopping centre on the site of Ravensbrück concentration camp, west of Berlin. Heinrich Enderlein, an east German minister, promised to halt construction, saying that the building of a car showroom and a tax office in such a place would distract from the camp's symbolic importance. Even so, business is sure to be brisk at the Hotel Ettersburg this summer, as visitors crowd into a city where tourism, truth and tact are all equally in their infancy.

Magna Carta for our times

Jonathan Clark assesses the historical weight behind a new document, the prime minister's Citizen's Charter

Against these petty tyrannies a Citizen's Charter framed as a specific list of entitlement, performance standards, provisions for accountability and procedures for redress stands every chance of success. It fills within a long tradition of documents which have vastly improved quality of English life by affirming concrete liberties, not abstract freedoms.

Chief among these was, of course, Magna Carta itself, granted by King John in 1215, reissued by Henry III in 1225 and printed as the first of the English statutes.

In American political culture this document has achieved a peculiar status, as if it validated the euphoric metaphysics of 1776: "We hold these truths to be self-evident..."

In English legal culture, by contrast, Magna Carta was valued for its concrete specificity. Even its title was probably adopted to distinguish it from a smaller charter of 1217 regulating liberties in forests, not to affirm some pre-eminent nobility of purpose. Nor was there anything special about a solemn charter promising good government at the outset of a reign: Henry I, Stephen and Henry II had all issued them before King John was belatedly forced to do likewise. Nor, once passed, was Magna Carta inviolable: many of its detailed provisions were omitted from later charters or overridden by subsequent statutes without the English feeling their liberties challenged, just as other specific reforms, like the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679, drew on specific provisions of Magna Carta.



Three million signed: the People's Charter of 1838 failed, despite help from Paine (above), because his aims were revolution not reform

It was the same specific quality which gave force to England's "Bill of Rights", by which the "Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown" of 1689 was soon known. This gave statutory expression to the Declaration of Rights, drawn up by parliament in the turmoil of the Glorious Revolution. Yet this declaration originally contained two lists of old rights which had been violated by James II and needed to be reaffirmed, and on new rights newly sought, which would need new legislation.

This second list was dropped during parliament's deliberations as being far too extreme: the Bill of Rights is largely a vindication of specific existing liberties, and as such it worked, for example in its provision "that the Freedom of Speech and Debates or Proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or Place out of Parliament". Where the Bill of Rights allowed itself the luxury of

imprecise generalisation - "That Election of Members of Parliament ought to be free" - it surrendered its grip on the real world, as the electoral politics of Estuaries will prove.

Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights gradually became revered in England because they worked, not because they held out broad promises. A less happy fate awaited the founding document of Chartism, the People's Charter of 1838, and its famous six points: equal electorate areas, universal suffrage, payment of MPs, the abolition of property qualifications, secret ballot and annual parliaments. This was a document of revolution, not reform. Taken together, its demands embodied the dream of a transformed social order, going far beyond the reforms of 1832, and summed up the abstracting, generalising and homogenising philosophies of 1776 and 1789.

Despairing of parliament, the Chartists attempted to realise their vision through an elected convention - of delegates that would supersede the House of Commons by mass action; and by a general strike.

Chartists were right who saw that what they really wanted - social transformation - could only be obtained by armed revolution and not piecemeal legislation. When their bluff was finally called in 1848, the "year of revolutions" Chartism was fatally compromised. The Charter thereafter enjoyed little of the sanctity of Magna Carta or the Bill of Rights. Although some of the Charter's provisions later became law, they arrived separately, as specific reforms, and not as interlocking parts of a formula for a new world. The 1991 Citizen's Charter contains no promise of social transformation, nor is it presented as a break with Conservative thinking since 1979. Wisely, Number Ten discourages talk of "Majorism". But from its insight that the world is best improved through a long list of small and carefully defined adjustments, this charter is well entitled to its ancient and honourable name. The author is a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford

...and moreover

CHARLES NEVIN

You know the feeling. We all do. The awkward silence can strike at any time. Just as conversation seems about to take flight, to soar on a breeze of anecdote and a gale of laughter, it stops dead. You smile amiably, lengthily, into your glass, fumble for the cigarettes you gave up five years ago. But you can think of nothing to say, nothing at all. Sometimes you know the moment is coming, but you can do nothing, you are held paralysed because you know it is coming.

Yet no more. Help is at hand. Today, in association with my friend Dr Dai Logue, author of *Talking is my Business and A Word in Your Ear*, I am proud to present a selection of conversational gambits suitable for all social occasions.

Let us start with a few "don'ts". The most important thing to remember in this country is that people do not enjoy talking to one another. Save your conversation for when you need it: silence is perfectly acceptable in the home, the queue, and on all public transport; in taxis, you have only to listen. Never talk in a lift. Stare at the floor indicator with a fixed half-smile. Do not hum along to the taped music. The opportunities for small talk that remain are limited, and, with luck and judgment, can be handled fairly smoothly.

On the whole, and I agree with him, Dr Dai advises against the weather as an opener. This is because "Nice weather, isn't it?" "Nice weather, but ducks", and more rarely, "Warm enough for you?" invite only the merest of responses and contrib-

ute to a rising panic about what to say next. "What job do you do?" has become acceptable, but Dr Dai now cautions against this, too, as in today's circumstances it is quite probable that your conversationalist does not have one or is an estate agent. Alternatively, he or she might be the chairman of a privatised undertaking and thus embarrassed to talk about it.

Never forget, says Dr Dai, that the purpose of the question is to elicit a long, rambling reply, so that you have merely to nod regularly and smile continuously. "Where do you live?" used to be splendid, because you would hear all about how much the house had been bought for and then be invited to guess what it was worth. This no longer happens (cf estate agents). Much better now to open with the trusty "Come far?". Routes, the state of the traffic/trains, the lack of a proper transport policy and the Channel Tunnel will follow without delay. When the conversation gets into rambles, be prepared to launch your next gambit. "Been away yet?"

By now you are getting on famously together, but do not be lulled: the awkward silence is never far away. One moment you are listening to the mess which Peter Mayle has made of Provence, the asking simplicity of the frescos in the duomo, or off-season, self-catering, mini-break opportunities in north Portugal and the next nothing. That is why it is so important to have some questions that were prepared earlier.

However, avoid films (having one described scene by scene can be most dispiriting, even if you are only half-listening). And, warns Dr Dai, never ever mention Monty Python. Take care, too, to match the interest. Here is a rough guide. Men: suits - business and politics (avoiding all reference to Lloyd's, any bank, and how easy it is to misplace letters); tweed and corduroy - country pursuits, arts and rugby union; tight, patterned pullover - golf, motor racing, whereabouts of country pubs, trackuits - sound investments, the environment, armed robbery. Women: floral dresses - dogs and horses; anything else - anything else.

Here goes then. The questions are in no particular order, and the categories should be obvious. "Did you know that 177 people are born every minute?" "Do you think Julian Barnes has blown it with this new one?" "I think Villa are still worth watching under Big Ron, even if the boy Platt has gone." "Potatoes are late." "A depletion of 20 per cent in the ozone layer will last for a minimum of five years before it gets better, and there is no guarantee that it will." "Spain looks a bit dodgy, John." "Blessdale's familiar obsession crowded out any coherent message." "Shoot at all?"

Finally, escape. Do not worry about that. Use our questions and you will soon grow more than used to that handy phrase: "But you must not let me monopolise you." So there you are: Dr Dai says good luck and good talking to you!

Progress chartered

Great, and perhaps small minds think alike, it seems. The world and its untold were yesterday queuing to claim credit for John Major's "big idea". Downing Street insisted that the prime minister first began promoting a citizen's charter three years ago. However, the archives show that Major first used the phrase citizen's charter as recently as March 1991.

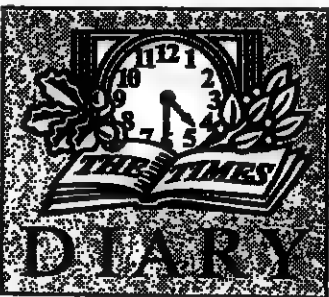
Labour, inevitably, insists that Neil Kinnock was first to the idea, which it says appeared in a policy document, *A New Service*, in 1985. The Liberal Democrats also claim responsibility. "Paddy Ashdown wrote about it in his book, *Citizens' Britain* two years ago," says his office.

Downing Street denies plagiarism. "The phrase emerged at a brainstorming session," says a spokesman. Those present included Judith Chaplin, Sarah



Hogg and Nicholas True, Major's speech writer.

The think-tanks were also claiming their piece of the action. The Institute of Economic Affairs insists that its 1991 paper, *Government by Contract*, was the key. But Dr Madsen Pirie, president of the



Adam Smith Institute, says the IEA picked it up from his organisation. Neither attended the summit Major held on the topic earlier this year at Chequers, but David Willetts of the Centre for Policy Studies did. Diplomatically he says: "We were all involved."

Yet others claim an even earlier genesis. The National Consumer Council says its 1979 paper, *Consumers and the State*, was responsible for the idea. "We may not have used the title, but we called for a contractual arrangement between the customer and nationalised industries." Topping them all, Lord Young of Darlington, founder of the Consumers' Association, lays claim to the concept in his maiden speech in the Lords in April 1978. The peer, who also drafted Labour's 1945 manifesto, is magnanimous. "I was the first person to suggest a code covering all consumer rights. But I don't mind John Major borrowing the idea. It was a rather good one."

Pidgin of peace

Much has been made of charismatic Christianity's fondness for speaking in tongues. But what of pidgin, as spoken in Papua New Guinea? It may not quite be a modern miracle, but in preparation for his visit next month Dr George Carey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, proposes to master the local patois in a single afternoon. The arch-

bishop's two week visit is to celebrate the centenary of the Anglican church in Papua New Guinea and he is due to take his lesson in pidgin at Lambeth Palace on Thursday. "It should be enough to enable him to preside at a local service," says a spokesman.

But, sadly, not enough to handle a press conference, it seems. To the disappointment of religious journalists the archbishop will receive his tuition immediately after his briefing on the visit, neatly depriving them of colourful copy as they sought to put the archbishop's newly acquired pidgin to the test.

Six minutes scarcely seems long enough to bore the critics, but Harold Pinter has found it more than enough. His latest "play", *The New World Order*, premiered over the weekend at the Royal Court, dragged so badly for one critic that he was convinced the six minutes was actually eight. Either way, Pinter's play is not about to enter the record books as the shortest ever staged. Alongside Samuel Beckett's *Breath*, premiered in Oxford in 1970, Pinter's latest seems positively epic. Beckett's work clocked in at a precise 60 seconds.

Calling the tune

Sir Yehudi Menuhin was disappointed last week that Mikhail Gorbachev did not accompany his wife, Raisa, when she visited the violinist. Menuhin handed the Soviet first lady a letter addressed to her husband in Menuhin's own hand, urging the Soviet leader to quicken the pace of reform and distance himself from the Communist party. "I think Gorbachev can value a friend who admires him in an honest way, someone who writes almost as a fellow Russian," says Menuhin. To compensate for Gorbachev's non-appearance Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet ambassador, sent a

crate of Russian champagne the day before the meeting, while John Major, as the G7 summit host, wrote personally to Menubin apologising for Gorbachev's inability to accompany his wife. Pinter is the true legislator of the world, Shelley suggested. Yet it is clearly violinists who call the tune.

Name your price?

War has broken out among London's auction houses over the potential business on offer from Lloyd's names seeking immediate realisation of capital assets. Christie's has mailed its clients offering advice to those who need to flog the family silver in a hurry.

"You may have an urgent need for funds, e.g. to pay inheritance tax bills, school fees, medical bills; or calls on Lloyd's names," says the St James's auction house in a round robin. "If so, Christie's is in a position to offer you an advance payment of a percentage of the expected proceeds from the sale." Christie's, however, may face competition. Three years ago Sotheby's targeted aspiring names offering to value paintings and porcelain. The house hopes that its investment might pay dividends, as those who joined Lloyd's now return with a rather different purpose in mind.

A new informal style in Whitehall? Last night Robin Young, the civil servant running the environment department's review of local government finance, met council finance experts to iron out their differences over the council tax. The meeting took place not at the DoB but over a beer in a Whitehall pub. Mike Grealy, of the Association of County Councils, says: "It was an informal chat in which cricket featured as highly as local finance." What next - perhaps Tom King should take regimental chiefs down the local wine bar to break the bad news over a bottle of claret?



MIMICKING THE MARKET

John Major citizen's charter passes muster — just. He sees it not as a bundle of brand new policies, but as an extension of a Conservative approach to consumerism into the virgin territory of the public sector. His charter covers the citizen's direct dealings with the state and privatised utilities. It has been improvised over a few months by a prime minister in a hurry. How will the details of the charter in yesterday's uncosted white paper be made to stick?

Britain is unusual among capitalist democracies in consciously seeking a fair balance between the individual and society. Other European countries prefer the corporatist path, with individuals ceding power to the state, capital, labour or (as with the European Commission) all three to look after their interests. The British tradition holds that consumers, employees and shareholders should not have to rely on the benevolence of a managerial elite, but should pursue their interests within a framework of law. The charter is to be part of that framework.

Despite its noble ambitions Mr Major's charter is pragmatic, drawing inspiration from classical liberalism, from American consumerism and from the public service idealism of school inspectors such as Matthew Arnold or popular judges such as Lord Denning. It also seeks to "mimic the market" in the public services and private monopolies with competition and compensation, contracting out and regulation, incentives and deterrents.

The charter gropes for a new integrity in public service. This is embraced by headline-grabbing reforms such as limiting hospital waiting times, compensating rail passengers for delays, reducing the Post Office monopoly, breaking up British Rail, privatising London's transport. There are also more humdrum suggestions. Public servants must give clients their names; schools must publish their results in league

tables; councillors must respond publicly to auditors' reports; courts must let juries go home at night; driving tests must be made easier to book. "Dedicated" public servants should be paid more, lazy ones penalised.

The package cradles the regard for courtesy and probity which Mr Major has made his hallmark. On public and private monopolies, it does not go far enough to satisfy its critics. On the right, the Adam Smith Institute does not want excessive regulation of privatised utilities. Neil Kinnock wants more investment in the public and more regulation in the private sector. The complaints from the right are more relevant in a recession than demands for more sweeping intervention from the left, which take too little account of the impact which a profusion of consumerist-inspired regulations may have on an ailing economy. The charter was devised during a recession. Its cost implications — which are still unclear, but appear to be modest — reflect that provenance, and rightly so.

Blaming the Treasury for the shortcomings of the charter is beside the point. Innovation in public service should not be governed by public spending restraint. Mr Major is rightly sensitive to any suggestion that his charter might create a large new bureaucracy. There is indeed to be a new unit under Sir James Blythe, besides new inspectors of schools and police recruited from outside their respective professions.

If modesty is his charter's virtue, Mr Major should perhaps not have asked the nation to expect so much of it. But the charter's fragility is his own. There is no virtue in spending more money to deliver better value for money. The object of Mr Major's exercise was to demonstrate that something could be done to improve public services without merely throwing cash at them. The charter he announced yesterday promises no more, but also no less.

DEEP NON-FEDERAL WATERS

Since darkest 1975, successive British environment ministers have been swept this way and that by something called the Bathing Water Directive. This was an early example of Brussels intervention in the internal affairs of member states. At one stage the directive sat in a much-referred-to Whitehall file marked "ignore for ten years"; at another, as if in revenge for this impertinence, it seemed to threaten the whole edifice of water privatisation.

The role of the European Community in the matter of bathing water is a paradigm of the do's and don'ts of the EC's new fashion, subsidiarity. The acceptable version of this principle states that the EC should only do what a national government cannot do on its own, just as a national government should only do what local authorities cannot do for themselves, and so on down to the individual citizen.

To the "new Europeans" around Jacques Delors, by contrast, subsidiarity seems to mean that the Commission first permits to lower tiers only those powers it decides not to claim for itself. In the former case, delegation is upwards, in the latter downwards. But subsidiarity in either version was on nobody's lips in 1975, which is why a directive which ought to have been scrutinised for appropriate competence was instead dodged through as a vaguely "good thing".

There is no sensible case for making the dropping of crisp bags on a beach a matter for supranational sanction, and many would say that it is not for national sanction either. It is for local by-laws. Should holiday-makers dislike a rubbish-strewn shore, they will not return; nothing cleans beaches like market forces. But water is different. Blackpool council by-laws cannot force the building of a new sewage treatment plant at Fylde, nor can holidaymakers. If anybody has to do that, it is the government. Yet the absence of such a plant nearly put the British government in the dock charged with breaking the bathing water directive. Only

when Mr Heseltine promised a general water clean-up was the threat lifted.

But such EC enforcement powers ought never to have been removed from national governments. Copying such bad habits, many British local councils have stopped worrying about street cleaning, blaming their deficiency on "government cuts". The next move in the buck-passing game will be for Westminster to blame its inertia on "interference from Brussels".

Clean beaches are thus full of lessons for the European federalist debate. The EC has two proper roles in the matter. Where adjacent states share water, as around the Mediterranean coast, a supranational authority may have a role under treaty law by which, say, the French and the Italians can settle a cross-border dispute on control of tide-borne sewage. But such supranational discipline ought to wait on a complaint from a neighbouring state.

Second, the EC is about a common market. A free market needs good information, otherwise choices are not informed market-place choices. Tourism is a continent-wide industry, transcending national frontiers. The market in tourism, to be efficient, needs a free flow of accurate information. It is within the EC's proper remit, therefore, to ensure that such information is available.

Blue-flag schemes and lists of unhealthy beaches, which the EC has just published as part of the enforcement of its directive, are thus a correct manifestation of subsidiarity, something that can only be done at Community level. The pity is that this is not seen as the end in itself. To collate and disseminate information is a market perfecting mechanism, not a market distorting one. It should not, in a case such as this, be a prelude to administrative enforcement, which is the proper duty of a national government. Petty meddling ridicules European co-operation and undermines the case for supranationalism where it is appropriate.

SILVERY GHOSTS

Do cars have souls? This is not a question from a philosophy of mind finals paper, though it easily could be. What constitutes a classic car's identity has been exercising buyers and dealers alike. Over the past two days, *The Times* has unearthed examples of famous cars that have been broken up and rebuilt, creating two cars in the process, both with old parts. Which car is the original?

The dilemma is not new. The Greeks pondered it too, and Thomas Hobbes pondered them pondering it, in his "ship of Theseus" paradox. Their treasures were thirsty for new timbers. Each time the boats docked, parts of them had to be replaced. There could come a time when not a shiver of timber survived from the boat's first days. Intuitively it remained the same boat. But how could its identity be defined, if not through its constituent parts?

Usually when objects are restored, the process is gradual. The continuity of old parts alongside the new creates a thread of identity that observers can trace. Some British cathedrals contain only a fraction of the stone with which they were first faced, yet nobody questions their antiquity. By contrast, the old quarter of Warsaw, which was flattened during the second world war, was "restored" all at once. In fact, it was completely rebuilt. Convincing copies as they are, these are not thought of as Renaissance houses. People are still arguing about whether Uppark, the 17th-century Hampshire house gutted by fire in 1989 and now being restored, will be real or fake.

Personal identity is tricky, too. Our cells are constantly being renewed, so that the

matter which now constitutes our bodies is quite different from what we were made of ten or 20 years ago. Unlike cars or houses, though, we have minds. John Locke said that continuity of memory and consciousness make us the same persons through time. But does the person who suffers from amnesia or lies in a coma therefore become somebody different? Derek Parfit, a contemporary Oxford philosopher, thinks personal identity is an optical illusion to which we are attached through habit; but that we ought instead to think of ourselves as a set of overlapping states. That leaves the Cartesian question: what (or who) is doing the thinking? An overlapping state?

From the Greeks onwards, philosophers have tried to define the essence of a thing. The Thames remains the Thames, even though its water is in flux. Theologians claim that people cling to their souls, whatever happens to their bodies and minds. But where does the soul reside? Would someone who experienced a partial brain transplant (as fanciful now as once was a heart transplant) remain the same person?

A car must have an essence, or where would the classic car market be? Engines may make them tick but like human hearts are easily replaceable. The chassis is regarded by experts as the closest surrogate for a vehicular soul. But if the chassis is divided neatly between two rebuilt cars, are both to be seen as "original"? The answer is to regard the new creation as a blend, as with old whisky, and adjust its price accordingly. Doubtless classic car dealers will see it differently, and continue to divide and fool.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Foul language's link with violence

From the President of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association
Sir, Concern about the use of four-letter words springs not from prudery, as Janet Daley suggests ("Brutalising ourselves to death", July 19), but from an awareness of the link between foul language and violence. The more "normal" such language becomes — and *The Times* printed the four-letter word on its front page (report, July 16) — the less it is likely to be used in exceptional circumstances to express anger, and the more as a fashionable "mot". And so, fists, feet, anything to hand rather than words, become the automatic vehicle of outrage.

This is why, while agreeing with much that Ms Daley says about the brutalising effect of screened violence — this association has been saying much the same thing for many years — I would question her dismissal of protests about obscene language.

Ms Daley rejects as "priggish" the

listing of the majority of complaints

to the Broadcasting Standards

Council under the heading of "taste

and decency". But the essential

element of broadcasting is that it is

seen and heard in the home. Television is not cinema and viewers have a right to try to uphold standards which they feel important, not only in their own homes but to the quality of our culture generally. That is not a triviality.

Of course, Ms Daley is right when she speaks about how "the anti-censorship lobby continues to demand proof" of a link between televised and social violence and of how cynical that is. It is a matter of satisfaction, mingled with regret that it has taken so long, that it is now becoming increasingly accepted, even in liberal academic circles, that there is a link between televised/filmed violence and social violence.

Let us hope that those responsible for television standards will ensure that their own bland statements of concern about the treatment of violence will now be translated into practice.

Yours faithfully,
MARY WHITEHOUSE, President,
National Viewers' and Listeners' Association,
Ardleigh, Colchester, Essex.

TV censorship

From the Director of the Broadcasting Standards Council

Sir, May I make some brief points in response to the letter from Mr Michael Jones of Panoptic Productions (July 19) about the finding by the Broadcasting Standards Council following complaints against the programme, *Sex and the City*?

1. The council followed the procedure laid down by the Broadcasting Act 1990 having viewed a recording of the programme. It invited Channel 4, through the ITC as the broadcaster, to send a statement in response to the complaints, copies of which were already in their possession. It was for Channel 4, in preparing the statement, to undertake whatever consultations it thought right. Similarly it was for Channel 4 and the ITC that the council's finding was sent.

2. The council is not a censor. It can

only consider and make findings on complaints about programmes after they have been broadcast. Decisions about what to broadcast and when are, as always, matters for the broadcaster.

3. Mr Jones neglects to mention that, apart from the finding by the council, which recognised the importance of the programme's subject, the ITC took the view that *Sex and the City* was unsuitable for broadcasting in that form on Channel 4 at any time.

I should add that the Act provides for a full hearing at the discretion of the council. It is always open to the broadcaster to request one if they feel that a written submission by itself would fail to state their case adequately.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN SHAH, Director,
Broadcasting Standards Council,
5-8 The Sanctuary, SW1,
July 19.

Dutch justice

From the Ambassador of the Netherlands

Sir, I read with interest your editorial "IRA's Dutch heaven" (July 13) in which you expressed Britain's right to be outraged at the partiality of Dutch justice following the acquittal of four alleged members of an IRA active service unit.

That the case has been taken very seriously in the Netherlands is not only illustrated by the thorough preparation of the public prosecutor over nearly a year, but also by the simple fact that the persons concerned have been acquitted of the murders of Australian tourists in Roermond, he sought to obtain conviction under Article 140 of the Dutch criminal code, Article 140, as interpreted by the High Court in The Netherlands, states that active

participation in an organisation intending to commit crimes is an offence.

In respect of both cases it was up to the court to decide if the evidence was sufficient. The court decided that it was not. The judge ruled that the identifications made by the crucial eyewitnesses were not reliable, mainly because the descriptions of the same suspect diverged too much.

In both our countries the judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature, and long may it remain so. We are proud of our traditional tolerance in The Netherlands, which adds to the quality of life, but this should not be confused with weakness, which does not.

Yours truly,
JOOP HOEKMAN,
Royal Netherlands Embassy,
38 Hyde Park Gate, SW7.

Jailed MP and pay

From Mr A. C. Taylor

Sir, Your report (July 12) on Mr Terry Fields, the Labour MP jailed for not paying his poll tax, says, "The 60-day sentence will not directly affect Mr Fields' status as an MP. He will still receive his pay while in jail."

In "Notes for War Displacement Pensioners", issued by the Department of Social Security, I read: "Imprisonment, if a war pensioner is imprisoned following conviction of an offence, the pension is liable to be forfeited during imprisonment, but may be restored on release when certain arrears may be payable."

Compensation paid to an individual for having been wounded in the line of duty, it seems, may be withheld on imprisonment, whereas another individual, also found guilty of breaking the law, will continue to be paid for duties that he cannot discharge due to his incarceration.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN C. TAYLOR,
Horse Cottage, Chalk Road,
Hild, Loxwood, West Sussex.

Orchestra popularity

From Mr Duncan Rutter

Sir, The BBC house orchestras are funded from a government-authorised levy on television viewers, most of whom are no doubt unaware of their munificence. This wholly comfortable arrangement enables the BBC to use public funds to knock its competitors who have to earn their living in the market place.

Thus, according to Mr John Drummond (Arts, July 17), "the BBC Philharmonic far outstrips the Hallé Orchestra in Manchester (and there isn't a better orchestra in Scotland than the BBC Scottish)". If Mr Drummond were not so insulated, thanks to taxation without

Our secret society

From Emeritus Professor Nicholas Kurti, FRS

Sir, I am not surprised that files relating to Rudolf Hess's flight to Britain (Letters, July 17) will be kept classified until the year 2017 — which incidentally is not synonymous with their being declassified in 2017.

There seems to be a paranoid reluctance on the part of the authorities to inform the public about some of the war-time activities of the Germans. Thus the transcript of the recorded conversations of ten interested German "atomic" scientists following the radio announcement of the Hiroshima bomb in August 1945 are still classified and there are no plans for their declassification.

The USSR has been notorious for its active falsification of history. Our government departments by unreasonably withholding important source material are practising passive falsification of history.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
Brasenose College, Oxford.

representation, from financial

reality, he would know that Manchester and Glasgow audiences, through the box office, take a different view.

Again, Mr Drummond somewhat arrogantly asks: "Why doesn't the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra go to the wall? The BBC Symphony Orchestra is an incomparably better orchestra". If he has such a taste for harsh free-market terminology, should he not accept free-market sanctions? If the criterion is what audiences voluntarily pay to hear, there is little doubt which orchestras should "go to the wall".

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN RUTTER,
50c Kew Green, Richmond, Surrey.

Safety of convictions

From the General Secretary of Liberty

Sir, We strongly welcome your support (leading article, July 15) for the case of Winston Silcott to be referred back to the Court of Appeal. Mr Silcott's case is just one of a number of cases that Liberty highlights in its campaign for criminal justice reform — cases of people who are widely believed to have been wrongly convicted on the basis of unreliable evidence, but about which our present system of justice does not want to know.

Your simultaneous call that uncorroborated confessions should no longer be sufficient grounds for a conviction has this week been given

substantial additional weight with the publication of the report of the independent enquiry into the working practices of the West Midlands police serious crime squad (report, July 17).

It should not be forgotten, however, that of the over 30 cases where the cornerstone of the evidence was based on uncorroborated confessions, at least ten of those convicted are still serving long sentences in prison despite the unsafe nature of the confession evidence against them.

That is why our campaign goes

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

Funding review of marital agencies

From the President of Relate Marriage Guidance and others

Sir, The Home Office has recently completed a review of the funding of Relate and other marital agencies. The decision, which is now due, will affect the well being of families and children when they most need help.

As presidents of national Relate and some of its local centres we are concerned that, although we have made a strong case, we may lose it, not because its merits are not accepted, but because of the way government decisions are made. It seems that, although enormous public expenditure savings result from our work, they may not be acknowledged in spending negotiations between the Home Office and the Treasury because most of them fall on other departments such as social security.

Our family policy campaign, launched in June 1990 in response to ever increasing demand and long waiting lists in many of our centres, calls for the Home Office to increase its funding of our work to £10 million per annum over the next three years.

Relate has shown that the government spends over £10,000 on average every time a divorce or separation takes place involving children under 16. Over 150,000 divorces occur every year costing government over £1.3 billion (£1.1 billion being social security costs).

The overall cost per case in Relate is just £107 (we work with over 55,000 couples and individuals a year). No other service doing com-

parable work on this scale costs as little as this, many of them four or six times as much.

An independent study shows that Relate saves government at least £40 million per year in its work preventing divorces and separations. This figure takes no account of the cost to the couple themselves, to employers and, most of all, to the children.

Yet Relate's central government grant last year was still just £1 million per annum, worth in real terms nearly one fifth less than its value in 1981.

Thus government has spoken much of the need to support family life and this is now widely acknowledged, for example in the Law Commission's proposals for the reform of divorce law. Relate does more than any other organisation to save marriages and prevent their unnecessary breakdown. Will the Home Secretary now act to enable Relate to meet the growing demand and help more couples?

Yours etc,
BRIDGET FLOWDEN, President,
Relate Marriage Guidance,
ALAN AYCKBOURN,
MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA,
JUDI DENCH,
DAVID LANE,
DAVID LIVERPOOL,
DENISE OGER,
DAVID WAKEFIELD,
KATHARINE WHITEHORN,
Relate Marriage Guidance,
Herbert Gray College,
Little Church Street,
Rugby, Warwickshire.

Reviving house rental

From Mr Stuart A. Corbyn

Sir, Your leader on July 12, "Reviving house rental", asks: "Is a picture emerging from the jigsaw of the government's housing policy?"

Although much was said at the time of the Housing Act 1988 about the need to increase the amount of property in the private rented sector, in April this year the government announced a consultation exercise aimed at further stimulating the private rented sector which has now fallen to just 7 per cent of all housing.

The Labour party's recent change of mind, promising after all that it would continue a free-market private rented sector, might have helped to restore some confidence amongst those organisations that contribute to the rental market, as opposed to people who, unable to sell their houses because of the recession, let them temporarily.

In their statement about commonhold (which as an alternative form of tenure is excellent) and the extensions of enfranchisement to include flats (report, July 13), the government reminded us that the proposals "underline our commitment to home ownership".

It is not possible to have a commitment to home ownership and expand the private rented sector at the same time. However desirable a healthy, active private rental market might be, and such markets exist in most countries, it has to be accepted that it is most unlikely to happen in this country.

The extension of the principle of disfranchising landlords is fast approaching a time when, in the private sector, only rented housing will be unaffected. However, as this government believes that 1,500,000 leaseholders of flats should be able to buy their freeholds, how long will it be before some future government feels the same about the 1,400,000 private rented homes?

Farming reforms

From Mrs Joanne Bower

Sir, It would seem that the whole argument about the reform of the common agricultural policy (Letters, July 19, 20) rests on the definition of the word "efficient".

Mr Gummer's efficient farmers, in addition to producing surplus food which costs billions in grants, subsidies and storage, have denuded our countryside of useful trees, hedgerows and other features, poisoned our waterways, heavily reduced our wildlife, confined livestock in conditions where fulfilment of natural behaviour patterns is impossible, fed us on residues of toxic pesticides and very likely antibiotics and other drugs.

If we begin by defining "efficient" farming as that which increases fertility, treats animals humanely, provides wholesome food without contaminating our soil and water, and preserves the beauty of our countryside, perhaps it will be possible even for Mr MacSharry's small farmers to make a contribution to a new concept of agriculture.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNE BOWER
(Honorary Secretary),
The Farm and Food Society,
4 Willfield Way, NW11,
July 20.

For there to be a private rented market, those in a position to make property available must have confidence in the future. The government's latest moves on enfranchisement undermine any confidence there might have been and it is impossible to envisage anything but the continued decline in the private rented sector.

The answer to the question posed in your leader must be that the picture emerging is that the government is moving towards a housing market consisting of owner-occupation and renting of local authority or housing association property.

Yours faithfully,
STUART A. CORBYN
(Chief Executive and Director),
Cadogan Estates Group,
18 Cadogan Gardens, SW3,
July 15.

From Mr Andrew J. H. Shaw
Sir, The continued delay by government to produce detailed proposals on commonhold is very surprising considering how much preparatory work for the prospective legislation has been conducted thus far.

In 1987 there was a report by Mr Trevor Aldridge on commonhold. Prior to that, in 1985, there was the Nugee committee's report and we have the benefit of the Australian experience of strata title as well as the American experience of condominium legislation. There was a very useful publication by the College of Estate Management on commonhold produced in 1990.

Now that government has come off the fence I think it has a duty to all those affected to advance the matter further as a matter of urgency and not just political expediency.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW J. H. SHAW,
Baileys Shaw & Gillett
(Solicitors),
17 Queen Square, WC1,
July 15.

Teenagers' benefit

From Earl Russell

Sir, The government concession on income support for 16 and 17-year-olds (report, July 17), though welcome, leaves the central problems unremedied.

Sixteen and 17-year-olds are supposed to be eligible for grants under the youth training scheme. Places in this scheme are privately provided. There is therefore a gap between the welfare purpose of the entitlement, which must be universal, and the interests of employers, who must retain the right to refuse to take on those they consider unsuitable.

Some categories of teenagers, notably those who are pregnant and those who are too near their 18th birthday to complete a course of training, regularly fall into that gap. The severe hardship provisions, on which ministers rely, consistently fail to pick up all of them.

This is perhaps the only case in our welfare system in which people are denied any legal means of avoiding starvation. This is why the Mori study on the impact of benefit changes, to which your report referred, showed that 21 per cent of those interviewed admitted to having stolen. This is not an efficient way of getting young people into work or of reducing crime.

Yours faithfully,
RUSSELL
(Liberal Democrat spokesman on social security),
House of Lords,
July 17.

Demise of the pen

From Mr Paul C. Gill

Sir, The problem is not just with recycled newspaper and cards (Letters, July 17, 19) have you ever tried to do *The Times* crossword puzzle with a fountain pen?

Yours faithfully,
PAUL C. GILL,
10 Maple Grove,
Keighley, West Yorkshire,
July 19.

BBC 1

- 8.00 **BBC Breakfast News**
8.05 **Around the World With Willy Fog**. Cartoon series (r) 8.25 **Heartbeat**. Art made fun by Tony Hart, Margot Wilson and Alison Miller.
- 10.00 **News**. regional news and weather 10.05 **Playdays** (r) 10.30 **Clooties**. Darren Day hosts the time-tussle quiz (r) 10.50 **The O-Zone**. Top-40 based music magazine.
- 11.00 **News**. regional news and weather 11.05 **The High Chaparral**. Classic western series (r) 11.55 **The Travel Show Traveller**. Andy Crane appraises Portugal's Praia da Rocha (r).
- 12.00 **News**. regional news and weather 12.05 **The Garden Party**. Presented by Debbie Greenwood, Dennis Tuohy and Larry Sullivan. The guests include millionaire businessman Stephenie Ann Lloyd talking about her sea-change operation, and feminist Rosefield Miles reporting on her trip to see male strippers the Chippindales in action 12.55 **Regional News and weather**
- 1.00 **One O'Clock News and weather**
- 1.30 **Neighbours**. (Contex) 1.50 **Tastes of Wales**. Gill Davies finds out what the principle has to offer in the way of seafood.
- 2.30 **Film: Six Weeks** (1982). Tear-jerking tale of a young girl with a terminal illness who asks to join the campaign of an inspiring California politician. Dudley Moore, Mary Tyler Moore and Katherine Healey wrench the heart strings. Tony Bill directs. (Contex)
- 4.10 **The All New Popeye Show** 4.30 **The Really Wild Show**. Terry Nuttin meets a family of porcupines in a quest to understand the importance of the rat to animals. Chris Packham checks out locusts and there's also a chance to see the Dorys back (r). (Contex)
- 5.00 **Newsround** 5.05 **Byker Grove**. Children's drama series set around a northeast youth centre (r). (Contex)
- 8.35 **Neighbours** (r). (Contex) Northern Ireland: Sportswide 5.40 **Inside Ulster**
- 6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. Weather 6.30 **Regional News**. Northern Ireland: Neighbours
- 7.00 **Good Sport**. Includes John Fashanu on how veteran golfers such as Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus are ageing more now than they did when at the peak of their sporting life (Contex)
- 7.30 **EastEnders** (Contex)
- 8.00 **Waiting for God**. Sitcom set in a retirement home. Starring Graham Crowden and Stephanie Cole (r). (Contex)

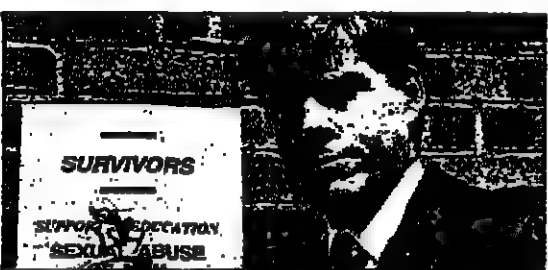


A healer and personal friend: Dr Barry Brewster (8.30pm)

- 8.30 **The Doctor**.
CHOICE: Jeremy Mills is the producer responsible for *The Vic*. His new series, featuring Dr Barry Brewster, a GP in the Yorkshire Dales, looks set to win another big following. With a backdrop of attractive rural scenery, and a raft of human stories, it can hardly be surprising that in his early career he has worked in Seattle for 20 years. Not surprisingly, he is on first name terms with many of his patients. The healer is also a personal friend, ready to listen to troubles. With four colleagues he covers 300 square miles and spends much of the working day in his car. He admits that his big enemy is time and if tonight's episode is any guide he can work a punishing long day. The series starts in January 1990, just as the government is launching its National Health Service reforms. Dr Brewster, who has been in the service since 1970, will have been breaking out, even in the placid Yorkshire countryside. (Contex)
- 9.00 **News** 9.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

BBC 2

- 8.00 **News** 8.15 **Westminster**
- 8.25 **Inspector Gadget**. Cartoon (r) 8.50 **Thames News** and weather 9.00 **Film: Maverick** (1991). Fairly realistic western. A Southern gal (Stacy) goes into the saloon business with two intrepid outlaws and falls for a detective (Barry Sullivan) hired to track her down. Directed by Joseph Kane
- 11.00 **He Who Dares**. The Last Blue Mountain. Tale of the daring rescue of a man stranded on an inaccessible ledge in the Himalayas, following a near-fatal fall (r) 11.30 **Off the Course**. Darky has a chat to golfer Greg Norman (r)
- 11.50 **Bodyline**. Dramatisation of the infamous 1932-33 England cricket tour of Australia, which saw the creation of the tactic of bowling at a batsman instead of at the stumps (r). (Contex)
- 1.20 **Gordon T. Gopher**. Puppet series 1.30 **Barney**. Cartoon fun (r) 1.35 **Sign Express** (r) **The Boy Who Drives Buildings**. Repeat of an extraordinary OED documentary about the remarkable artistic talents of a young man suffering from autism (r)
- 2.00 **News** and weather followed by **Seven Ages of Man: Stage and Space**. A look at what it is like to be ten years old (r). (Contex)
- 3.00 **News** and weather, followed by **Westminster Live** 3.50 **News**, regional news and weather
- 4.00 **Clic**. Steve Egginton looks at the work of the Cancer and Leukaemia in Childhood Trust 4.30 **Dr Quinn**. Part two of a portrait of a Northampton-based Cornish play (r)
- 5.00 **When in Germany**. The drama documentary series on modern Germany continues with a visit to Lubbeck, the marzipan capital of the world 5.30 **Gardeners' World** visits the garden of Paddy and Jane Astwood (r)
- 6.00 **Film: Frog Dreaming** (1985). A ten-year-old American orphan (Henry Thomas) moves to a remote part of southern Australia and becomes obsessed with a dream about a monster and a local lake. Charming family feature. With Tony Barry. Directed by Brian Trenchard-Smith. (Contex)
- 7.30 **Animation Now**. **The Writer** - the story of a horror writer in a medieval castle
- 7.40 **Survivors**. The by-stander and three of his chums are in Mexico when they are set upon by bandits who steal their uniforms to wear in a bank raid. Starring Phil Smeets (r)
- 8.00 **Black on Europe**. The series on the problems facing ethnic minorities in Common Market countries in the run-up to the 1992 single market continues with a look at the situation in Italy
- 8.30 **Red Antelope**. From the story by Michael Ondaatje, the trading in ivory is now internationally illegal, but a new and almost legitimate source has been found in Siberia. As the rivers of the Arctic gradually change their course, mammoth skeletons are sometimes exposed. Often there is a race between the scientists and poachers to reach a new find first. (Contex)
- 9.00 **The Best of Saturday Night**. Chats to Richard and Jane Astwood. The New Age movement, talks to actor, director and writer Robert Townsend from Los Angeles. The studio guest is Dr Jonathan Miller (r)



Spotlight on male sexual abuse: Martin Dockrell (8.45pm)

- 8.45 **Spotlight on male sexual abuse: Martin Dockrell** (8.45pm)
- CHOICE: Under British law a woman can be raped, but a man cannot. A male rape has to be dealt with under some other label, such as indecent assault, with consequently lighter penalties. In any case, few victims come forward. It is not something many men would want to discuss with them. Police have been breaking out, even in the placid Yorkshire countryside. (Contex)
- 9.00 **News** 9.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

ITV

- 8.00 **TV-am**
- 8.25 **Inspector Gadget**. Cartoon (r) 8.50 **Thames News** and weather 9.00 **Film: Ride a Wild Pony** (1975). Part one of a Disney adventure set in Thiries Australia. Starring Michael Craig, John Meillon and Robert Settles. Directed by Don Chaffey
- 10.50 **News** and weather 10.55 **Good Morning, Miss Bliss**. American series starring Hayley Mills as an unorthodox school mistress
- 11.25 **On Today** 11.55 **Regional News** 12.00 **Cartoon** 12.10 **Red, Jane and Friday**. Today's theme is funny noses (r)
- 12.30 **News** with Nicholas Owen. Weather: 1.10 **Thames News** and weather
- 1.20 **Home and Away**. (Oracle) 1.50 **A Country Practice**
- 2.20 **Take the High Road**. Scottish drama series 2.50 **All Clued Up**
- 3.15 **ITN News** headlines 3.20 **Thames News** headlines 3.25 **Families**. Story linking the north of England with Australia
- 3.55 **Thomas the Tank Engine and Friends** (r) 4.00 **Hazley Pig** (r) 4.15 **The Pressmaster** (r) 4.40 **Children's World**. Award-winning children's drama series (r)
- 5.10 **Blackboarders**. General knowledge quiz for teenagers
- 5.40 **News** with Fiona Armstrong (Oracle) 5.55 **Thames Help**. Jackie Sprackley with news of training and work opportunities for refugees
- 6.00 **Home and Away** (r) (Oracle) 6.30 **Thames News** and weather 7.00 **Emmerdale**. Agricultural soap set on the Yorkshire Dales (Oracle) 7.30 **Night Duty**. Series looking at various people who work through the night. This programme focuses on the work of the RSCPA's Harmsworth Animal Hospital
- 8.00 **The Bill**. Year Show. Fast-paced police drama. A spell as acting sergeant leaves WPC Marshall (Lynne Miller) handling a complaint about the abduction of two children

Hot trick: three faces of funny man Tommy Cooper (8.30pm)

- 8.30 **The Best of Tommy Cooper**.
CHOICE: Tommy Cooper was one of the funniest men to stand before a television camera and his comedy was completely timeless. Here are two good reasons for reviving his work. Who needs others? The only weak link in tonight's selection is a sketch from the old black-and-white days in which he puts on a blonde wig and plays Hamlet. He did not have to rely on other characters because he was so good as himself. All he needed was his fax, a supply of conjuring tricks and a few jokes, the corner the better. Timing, that best, awkward frame and the manic laugh did the rest. The best Cooper routines were the simplest and he never let it take him a second too long. Beyond that, he had always had the edge of danger. He expected disaster and he often got it. No wonder that when he collapsed and died on stage at the end of a television show, many in the audience thought it was just another gag
- 9.00 **Film: Some Other Spring** (1981). A romantic made-for-television suspense thriller starring John Savage as Helen, a mother who kidnaps her nine-year-old daughter Linda (Caitlin Kiddy) from her former husband, intending to fly to Istanbul to meet her lover David (Paul Geoffrey). However, David has been sent to Paris on an assignment and Helen finds herself caught up in a terrorist plot. Directed by Peter Duffell. (Oracle)
- 10.00 **News** at Ten with Trevor McDonald and Alistair Stewart. (Oracle) 10.30 **Weather** 10.35 **The Weather**
- 10.40 **Film: Some Other Spring** continued
- 11.40 **Pheasant**. Call Book R. Australian drama set behind bars
- 12.30 **News** and weather presented by Mariella Frostrup
- 1.00 **Duels of the Mind**. Grandmaster and The Times's chess correspondent Raymond Keene examines the Elin Bologubov v Alexander Alekhine match played in 1920 in Hastings
- 1.30 **Alfred Hitchcock Presents**. Thriller. Rachel Jenkins (Catherine Mary Stuart) returns home to find her sister Kelly (Joanne Whalley) being attacked by a stranger
- 2.00 **Domestic**. Film. Donatien talks to actor brothers Corbin and Collin Bernson
- 3.00 **60 Minutes**. American news and current affairs magazine
- 4.00 **UK**
- 4.30 **Thames's Company**. American sitcom
- 5.30 **ITN Morning News** with Phil Parnell. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 **The Channel Four Daily**
- 8.25 **The Story of... the Bee Gees**. Documentary profile (r) 10.20 **Pete Smith Special**. Sid Bards (b/w). A short film from 1929 tracing the history of slung 10.30 **Crosswalk**. Young people are given the chance to discuss topics that concern them (r)
- 11.00 **As It Happens**. Paddy Heycock continues to explore the diverse delights of Cowes Week (r)
- 12.00 **The Parliament Programme** presented by Sue Cameron
- 12.30 **Business Daily** introduced by Susanmary Simons
- 1.00 **Sesame Street**. Pre-school learning fun (r)
- 2.00 **Clubs of Islam**. In this last in the documentary series exploring historic Islamic cities, actor and broadcaster Ahmed Khalil explores the ancient walled city of Lahore in India (r)
- 2.30 **Film: Bond Street** (1948, b/w). A portmanteau comedy-drama set around the preparations for the Bond Street wedding of a society woman to Frank Moody. The cast includes Kathleen Harrison, Derek Farr, Jean Kent, Ronald Howard and Roland Young. Directed by Gordon Parry
- 4.30 **Countdown**. Words and numbers game show
- 5.00 **Neash's Ark**. The Spanish-made nature series continues with a visit to the vast open plains of Argentina (r)
- 5.30 **A Century of Childhood**. The series exploring the changing experience of childhood in the 20th century continues with a look at play (r). (Teletext)
- 6.00 **Dust**. Film about an ill-matched couple living in Los Angeles
- 6.30 **Tour de France**. The 17th stage - Gap to Alpe d'Huez, a distance of 128km
- 7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi. (Teletext) 7.50 **Comment**



In praise of Margaret Thatcher: Lady Shirley Porter (8.00pm)

- 8.00 **Options: Dropping the Pilot**.
CHOICE: In her eight-year term as leader of Westminster City Council, Lady Porter was noted, among other things, for insisting on the use of plain English. Admiringly praising what she preached, she offers a spirited defence of the premiership of Margaret Thatcher. Of course, says Lady Porter, she made mistakes. We are not destined to hear about them and in Lady Porter's view they do not include the poll tax, though she reckons it was the cause of Mrs Thatcher's downfall. This is an unashamed tribute from one forthright and determined political leader to another. Lady Porter's identification with her subject is almost total, whether over trade union reform, cutting public expenditure or going to battle in the Falklands. Mrs Thatcher's great achievement was to do what people said could not be done. She conquered apathy and inertia, and, despite the sneers, she did so as a woman
- 8.30 **The Library Island**. Melvyn Bragg presents the series exploring the link between British landscape and the literary imagination. This week's programme focuses on Manchester. (Teletext)
- 9.00 **Without Walls**. Les Ballerina. This final edition of the weekly arts series features a performance by the 40-strong dance company from Guinea in West Africa - a spectacular blend of dance, music and storytelling is laced with acrobatics, comedy and drama
- 10.00 **Film: Backlash** (1986). An unusual feature film from Australia, with a script created from improvised dialogue. David Argus plays a hardened policeman who, after ten years on the force, is demoted after keeping an Aboriginal in a drug bust. Gia Carides plays a young probation officer, constable who has been assigned, with Argus, to take an Aboriginal (Lydia Miller), charged with murder, from Sydney to the small outback town where she is to stand trial. The girl of the film is the relationship between Argus and Carides, he bitter and prejudiced, she revolted by the crude process he makes at her. Directed by Bill Bennett
- 11.45 **Classical in Deception**. The popular Irish group talk about their lives and their music against the beautiful scenery of Donegal
- 12.00 **Tour de France**. A repeat of the programme shown at 6.30. Ends at 1.10

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

- 8.00 **News** 8.05 **One O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. (Contex) Regional news and weather
- 9.30 **Film: Some Kind of Wonderful** (1987). John Hughes wrote this teenidol about good looks, crushes and true love, getting the mixture pretty much spot on. The beauty is provided by Eric Roberts, who plays a handsome and Lee Thompson. The story is the mind of a poor boy from the wrong side of town, smitten with a rich girl. The true love comes from his tomboy best friend, no longer an ugly duckling. Charmingly carefree and romantic fare, directed by Howard Deutch. (Contex)
- 11.00 **Cagney and Lacey**. Sharon Glas and Tyne Daly have to sort out the numbers from the faces in a literary hazy (r). (Contex) **West of the Royal Witches** 1991. 11.30 **Cagney and Lacey** 12.15 **News** headline and weather.
- 11.50 **Weather**. Northern Ireland: Operation Raleigh. Ends at 12.20

Flat Roof Problems? At last, a proven answer with superior life expectancy

It is a fact that, all over the U.K., residential, commercial and industrial buildings are badly affected by sub-standard flat roofing. Water penetration and unrelenting dampness can jeopardise the comfort and safety of your home, if no deal with promptly and permanently. The Thermabond flat roof is a proven answer to flat roof problems with a life expectancy of over 25 years. The Thermabond flat roof system is supported by quality management that meets the requirements of BS 5750 Part 1 (B.S. 5750:1991), and is also fully covered by our own British Board of Agreement Certificate No. B1-2602. The basic material used in Thermabond flat roofing is a flexible, stretching membrane made of synthetic rubber with long lasting characteristics, excellent durability and weathering capability. Made by Frestone, and installed only by our own weather, this roofing revolution for the nineties resists damage from bad weather and building movement. Thermabond are Frestone's licensed contractor for Rubber-Gard Roofing. So if you have a flat roof problem, contact us to-day for a free brochure and on-site estimate. For you and your home, flat roof problems will soon be just an unpleasant memory.

1. Aluminium Trim 2. Ducting 3. Optional Thermabond Insulation 4. Angle Fillet 5. Guttering 6. Frestone Membrane 7. Weathered Roof Gutter

Specification varies according to customer requirements.

THERMABOND LTD.

Roofing Contractors and Thermabond Specialists

Telephone 061 876 5176

7 days a week for immediate attention

Firestone

NOBODY COVERS YOU BETTER

New available in Channel Isles, Scotland, Ireland & Wales

To Thermabond Ltd. FREEPOST (M8430), Manchester M16 8HS

I would like further information on Thermabond Flat Roofing

☐ Industrial ☐ Domestic

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

TT 23/07/91

- BUSINESS AND FINANCE 21-26
- LAW TIMES 27-29
- LAW REPORT 30
- UNIVERSITY RESULTS 32
- SPORT 32-36

UK Land losses put dividend at risk

UK LAND, the property company best known for painting a south London shopping centre bright pink, has reported pre-tax losses of £966,000 in the six months to end-March (£1.7 million profit).

The losses, however, were not unexpected given that the company made losses of £14.8 million in the year to September. Since the year end, when the company's accounts were qualified by its auditor, group debt has fallen from £27.3 million to £23.6 million.

As normal the company is not paying an interim dividend. It gave warning yesterday, however, that it was unlikely to pay a final dividend. During the half year £2.3 million of interest was capitalised.

Stocklake plan

Stocklake Holdings, the steel stockholder and distribution group, plans voluntary liquidation in a move designed to return £5.7 million of cash, or 133p a share, to its shareholders, who will also be handed the company's shares in banking group Rea Brothers. Holders will also receive shares in Adam & Harvey, Stocklake's main subsidiary, which will apply for a share listing.

Tempus, page 23

Brent talks go on

Brent Walker, the leisure group, yesterday said that the long-running talks with its bankers were continuing. While all but one or two banks have agreed to the rescheduling of Brent Walker's £1.4 billion of debt, some are thought to be reluctant to contribute to the £50 million of new money that the company requires.

Evode at £3m

Evode has announced pre-tax profits of £3 million (£7.1 million) but a maintained interim dividend of 4.28p a share for the six months ended March 31.

Tempus, page 23

THE POUND

US dollar	1.6825 (-0.0055)
German mark	2.9570 (+0.0017)
Exchange index	91.1 (same)

FT 30 Share	1973.8 (+14.3)
FT-SE 100	2558.5 (+17.0)
New York Dow Jones	3008.71 (-9.62)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave	22705.29 (-181.07)

MAJOR CHANGES

RISERS:	
Dunhill	485p (+33p)
Kingfisher	528p (+10p)
Greene King	425p (+12p)
Ultron	425p (+8p)
Ladbroke	252p (+8p)
Molins	302p (+8p)
Central TV	257p (+12p)
Smithline Beach	838p (+81p)
Tate	288p (+28p)
Wellcome	405p (+8p)
Bechtel	232p (+18p)
Pearson	735p (+77p)
FALLS:	
ADT	535p (-55p)
Cambridge Elec	182p (-3p)
Nal Home Loans	69p (-15p)
Thames TV	227p (-15p)
Barlow Rand	855p (-15p)
Tyne Tees TV	230p (-8p)

Closing Prices...Page 25

INTEREST RATES

London Bank Base:	11%
3-month interest:	11 1/2%
3-month eligible bills:	10 1/2%-10 3/4%
US: Prime Rate:	8 1/2%
Federal Funds:	5 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills:	5.57-5.58%
30-year bonds:	9 1/2%-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£: \$1.6825	£: \$1.6815
£: DM2.9570	£: DM1.7585
£: SfrF2.5582	£: SfrF2.5582
£: FF10.0378	£: FF10.0378
£: Yen231.18	£: Yen231.18
£: Index: 91.1	£: Index: 91.1
ECU: £0.64375	SDR: £1.79389
£: ECU1.440144	£: SDR1.25858

SOLO

London Flights:	
AM \$370.10 pm \$389.75	
date \$389.80-370.10 (£218.40-219.50)	
New York:	
Comex \$370.45-370.95	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug.)	\$20.05 bid (\$20.35)
Derivatives latest trading prices	

RETAIL PRICES

RPI: 134.1 June (1987-100)

Signs of recovery lift Treasury hopes of an end to recession

By COLIN NARBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A SURPRISE recovery in retail sales in June boosted government confidence for an imminent upturn it expects, while record exports last month drove the current account into surplus after more than four years in deficit. The seasonally-adjusted retail sales index last month jumped a provisional 1.3 per cent to 119.7, instead of showing the slight fall the City expected after an 0.5 per cent drop in May.

The current account balance, which encompasses trade in visible goods and invisibles, rebounded to a £23 million surplus from the £522 million deficit in May, a deficit forecasters had expected to be repeated. Manufactured goods showed

their first surplus since early 1984. The encouraging news about the economy suggested that the state of interest rate cuts since February has finally started to revive consumer confidence after a year of recession, while the foreign trade balance is showing an underlying improvement.

The pound and share prices rose sharply after the figures. Sterling moved half a penny higher to about DM2.96, before easing back to close at DM2.9571. The FT-SE 100 ended 17 points higher at 2,558.5, 2.5 point short of its record close last week.

The Treasury said the recession in retail sales "clearly is coming to, perhaps even is, at an end". The Retail Consortium noted that, after allowing for inflation, the annual 7 per cent rise in the value of sales indica-

ted volume sales were the same as a year ago. In May, they were 4 per cent lower.

"After nine months of zero, or negative growth, it is a relief to see what is hoped will prove to have been the start of an upward trend," the consortium said.

Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, has stuck to his Budget forecast that lower inflation and interest rates will revive consumer spending to lead the rest of the economy out of recession in the second half of this year. City economists acknowledge the tentative evidence that retail sales are bottoming out, but continue to doubt the Chancellor's forecasts for the timing and strength of recovery.

In the second quarter, volume sales were 0.9 per cent down on the previous three

months, and 1.9 per cent below the second quarter of 1990.

Welcoming the turnaround on the current account, Mr Lamont highlighted the return to a trade surplus in manufactured goods for the first time since February 1984. Record exports of £9.03 billion, narrowed the visible trade still deficit to £377 million in June from £922 million in May. The June visible deficit was more than offset by the estimated £400 million surplus on invisibles.

Excluding oil and volatile erratic items, such as aircraft and gems, the visible trade deficit was slimmed down to only £727 million from £1.11 billion in May, giving a deficit of £5.10 billion for the first half of 1991. The first half current account deficit

was £3.52 billion, in keeping with the government target of a £6 billion deficit for the whole year. After a £2.59 billion deficit in the first quarter, the second quarter saw the deficit sharply reduced to £930 million.

He said Britain's entry to the exchange-rate mechanism last October had clearly not made British exports uncompetitive in Europe, as many critics had predicted.

Volume exports, excluding oil and erratic items, rose 3.5 per cent in the second quarter to stand 3 per cent above the second quarter last year. Imports, on the same basis, were little changed between the first and second quarter, but were 5.5 cent lower year-on-year.

Comment, page 23

WINDING-UP PETITION

QC says BCCI may never have been profitable

By NEIL BINNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE BANK of England has revealed devastating new details of the multi-billion dollar fraud at the Bank of Credit and Commerce International in its attempt to place the bank in liquidation.

Gabriel Moss, QC, the Bank of England's barrister, told the High Court: "The BCCI Group has made significant losses over the last decade and may never have been profitable in its entire history."

The Bank of England's winding-up petition, which has at last been made public, shows that BCCI's top management resorted to a series of frauds to conceal heavy losses at the bank in the early Eighties. The Bank, however, has insisted on condemning some of the key companies involved in the fraud and banking out others in the public version of its petition.

The losses came from bad debts and treasury trading. In all, the report from Price Waterhouse, BCCI's auditor, says that the concealed losses total several billion dollars, although regulators and accountants are still trying to determine the actual shortfall.

The PW report says the accounts were "a full-time occupation which involved the manufacture of documentation, inflation of account turnover, concealment of funds flow and involved 750 accounts over a 15-year period. 'This is one of the most complex deceptions in banking history', it concluded.

First, BCCI made loans worth more than \$4 billion to companies and individuals who were unlikely to repay them. One of the main borrowers was Gulf Group, a shipping company. BCCI's senior executives also took out large loans on limited security.

In May this year, the Abu Dhabi authorities took over responsibility for the loans, but has the right to return them to BCCI in a liquidation.

Meanwhile, between 1977 and 1985, BCCI's treasury division made losses of \$849 million on money market and futures trading.

The bank's intense treasury trading was concealed since much of it was carried on under the names of BCCI clients. When the trade made

a profit, the money would be taken into the bank's funds. When, as happened more often, the trading went wrong, the bank simply wrote the loss against the client's name instead of recording it in its own accounts.

BCCI's systematic deception in its treasury department was uncovered as much as six years ago when the Luxembourg Money Institute asked PW to examine the operations. The latest PW report reveals that the treasury manager left the bank the following year, but was paid \$32 million to keep silent.

If BCCI had reported the losses from the treasury trading and the bad debts, regulators may well have closed BCCI down ten years ago. As a remedy, the bank's executives started to manipulate the accounts and raise money illegally. 10 foot bank regulators into thinking it still had the funds to continue trading.

The Bank of England's petition catalogues the many fraudulent devices BCCI used. Among them were unrecorded deposits and loans from other banks; the use of funds from ICIC, a BCCI-related company in the Cayman Islands; secret dealing in its own shares; and bribing major customers to confirm they held money in the bank.

BCCI took out clandestine loans from other banks to fill the ever-widening gap in its finances. The bank also created fictitious loan accounts and then redeposited the money it withdrew from them to make its asset base appear healthy.

The bank, meanwhile, took in \$600 million in deposits and failed to record them. This provided the bank with a substantial boost to its financial base.

These deposits were then paid into other accounts and moved around the world to conceal the bank's losses. BCCI also loaned money to the secret clients on the security of their deposits.

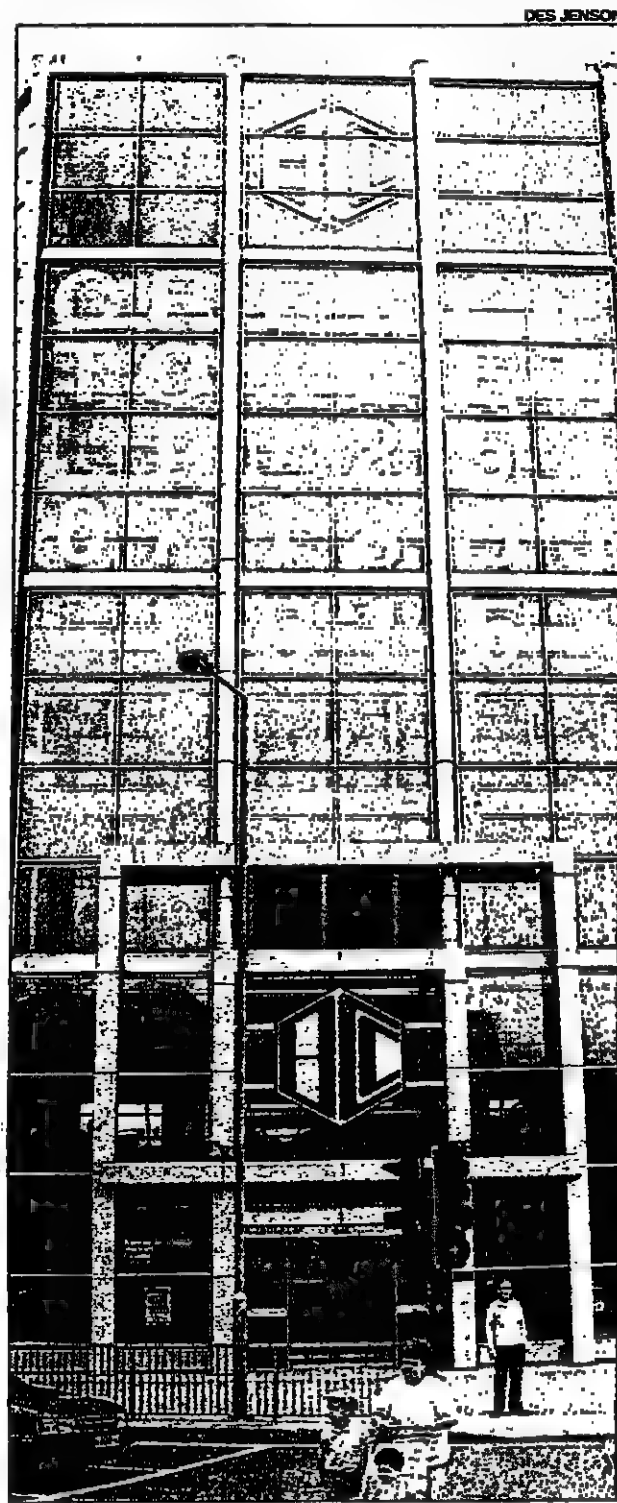
The bank further inflated its accounts by borrowing from ICIC, the Cayman Islands company that was codenamed Fork in the PW report. The bank used funds from Fork itself, and money held under management by other people. The bank, however, had not realised the long-term implications of its deception.

By the late Eighties, the fraud had begun to spiral out of control. "The solutions to the initial problems had to be solved using the same deception but on an ever-increasing scale," says the Bank of England's affidavit.

The fictitious loans and unrecorded deposits had to be repaid sooner or later, and replaced by similar transactions.

Major's promise, page 1
High court hearing, page 2
Men in the news, page 2
Stoneway enquiry, page 2
The rage trade, page 2
Comment, page 23

Banking on new tenants: a former Bank of Credit and Commerce International office in West London, now to let.



LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT

Depositors face \$3.25bn loss in bank's collapse

By OUR BANKING CORRESPONDENT

TOUCHE Ross, BCCI's provisional liquidator, says that 115,000 depositors in the British operations of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International stand to lose up to \$3.25 billion in the bank's collapse.

The figures are in a provisional report from Christopher Morris, a partner at Touche Ross. The report was read in the High Court yesterday as the Bank of England tried and failed to place BCCI in official liquidation.

The report says the liquidation of BCCI will "raise problems which are not merely complicated but perhaps unprecedented".

Touche has also discovered that the vast majority of BCCI's customers had less than £20,000 at the bank and will have three-quarters of their losses covered by the Deposit Protection Scheme.

Michael Crystal, QC, the barrister representing Touche Ross, revealed, however, that one depositor, whose identity has not been revealed, held £33 million in the bank, an even larger exposure than Western Isles council's £23 million.

Mr Crystal said the bank was illiquid and that the deficit would be "very substantial indeed", although Touche had not been able to discover how large.

So far Touche has been able to raise only £20 million from BCCI's British and Luxembourg operations.

The bank's 24 UK branches had 48,400 sterling accounts, which held £652 million. Of these, almost 36,000 accounts held less than £1,000 each, totalling £4.7 million.

Another 9,500 accounts held less than £20,000. These deposits totalled £44.1 million. The biggest of BCCI's deposits were concentrated in 3,100 large accounts, which together held £604 million. This includes the local authorities, estimated to have lost £70 million.

BCCI in Britain also ran 70,000 overseas accounts in foreign currencies, with deposits totalling \$2.15 billion. These are not covered by the Deposit Protection Scheme.

All of these dwarf the losses of Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan and the Abu Dhabi government, BCCI's main shareholders, who announced in court they had deposits of \$1.39 billion in the bank when it was closed on July 5.

Mr Crystal said Touche Ross had been given access to BCCI's central records in Abu Dhabi over the weekend, where more than 6,000 files on the bank are kept. These will allow Brian Smouha, the administrator from Touche appointed to the bank, to discover the size of the shortfall in the bank's funds.

Touche Ross's provisional report also reveals it is struggling with BCCI's computer system, which "relies on equipment which is between 10 and 15 years old and chronically prone to failure".

The computers also used obsolete software which is making it even more difficult for the liquidators to retrieve accurate account details.

Green light for Burton rights

By MATTHEW BOND

SHAREHOLDERS in Burton Group, the high street clothing retailer, have approved the company's controversial £161 million rights issue.

At an extraordinary meeting in London, shareholders voted in favour of the proposal to sub-divide the company's existing 50p shares into shares with a nominal value of 10p.

After the vote in favour, Burton's one-for-one rights issue at 30p will now proceed. Dealings in the new 10p shares and in nil paid rights issue shares will begin today. Burton launched the rights issue after being hit by falling sales and declining property values.



Agreeing: Sir John Hoskyns and Laurence Cooklin

As part of its restructuring plan, the company is axing 1,600 jobs and closing 120 branches.

Some of the private shareholders attending the meeting criticised the fact that the service contracts of some board members, including those of Laurence Cooklin, the chief executive, and Richard

North, the finance director, appeared to have been agreed only a few days before the rights issue was announced.

However, Sir John Hoskyns, Burton's chairman made "it clear that Mr Cooklin's salary had been agreed last November, when he became chief executive, and that Mr North's terms were settled in December, when he was offered the position as finance director designate."

Legal fine tuning and pressure of work had then prevented the two men signing their contracts until last month, a company spokes-

man said. Both Mr Cooklin and Mr North finally got round to signing their service agreements on June 18, ten days before the rights issue was unveiled. Under the terms of his five-year agreement Mr Cooklin is paid £375,000 a year, while Mr North is paid £250,000 a year under a three-year agreement.

Given the financial problems facing Burton no early increases in salary are envisaged. Indeed, one of the elements of the company's post rights strategy is that the salaries of its top and middle management have been frozen until September, 1992.

While some of the private shareholders were clearly unhappy with the explanation - one called on the entire board to resign - there was no sign of the much-expected revolt by institutional shareholders. The vote in favour of the rights issue proposals was carried easily on a show of hands. Had they been required, proxy votes in favour outnumbered those against by 100 to one.

LIFT THE GLOOM!

WITHIN 14 DAYS YOU COULD BE TALKING TO

230

NEW PIECES OF BUSINESS

We are an advertising agency dedicated to helping businesses win more business: we are adept at achieving quantifiable results. (you're reading this ad aren't you?)

We ran a campaign for the Facilities Management Division of the Hoskyns Group. It was concentrated into a fourteen day period and used a well co-ordinated mix of press advertising and direct mail.

Of the 1200 organisations on the Hoskyns potential business list, 230 started talking to the Hoskyns sales force for the first time - a 19% response rate (in the direct mail industry generally you're doing well to achieve 2%!).

If you need new business NOW, contact Ian Phillips or Gary Pepler at...

MACALISTER & COMPANY
EXCEPTIONAL SOLUTIONS - MEASURABLE RESULTS
10 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6BU
Telephone 071-839 3600. Fax 071-925 2262.

[illegible]

1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538</
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--------

[illegible]

هذه امانة الاله

Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you win, follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Code	Price
1	Yorkshire Water	Water		
2	Nina Foods	Food		
3	Hambleton	Banking/Discount		
4	Taylor Woodrow	Building/Roads		
5	Royal Telecom	Electronics		
6	Orkney	Breweries		
7	BAT	Tobacco		
8	PPG Hodgekins	Industrial L-R		
9	Essex House	Chemicals		
10	Evros	Chemicals		
11	Allied-Lynas	Breweries		
12	Cardo Eng	Industrial A-D		
13	Hilldown	Food		
14	Grand Met	Breweries		
15	Senior Eng	Industrial S-Z		
16	Marley	Building/Roads		
17	Perkins Foods	Food		
18	South West	Water		
19	Waters & Philip	Food		
20	Highland Dist	Breweries		
21	Rolls-Royce	Motor/Aircraft		
22	AB Food	Food		
23	Renters	Industrial L-R		
24	Portals	Industrial L-R		
25	Scott TV	Electronics		
26	Smith WH 'A'	Drapery/Stores		
27	Mine Gp	Industrial L-R		
28	Royal Elec	Electronics		
29	Booth	Textiles		
30	Be Acrombie	Industrial A-D		
31	Rugby Group	Building/Roads		
32	Road Int	Newsprint/Pub		
33	Lookers	Motor/Aircraft		
34	Ocean Wilson	Transport		
35	Maris Spencer	Drapery/Stores		
36	Renters Group	Drapery/Stores		
37	BPS Ind	Building/Roads		
38	UK Land	Property		
39	Cadbury-Schep	Food		
40	Tomkinson	Textiles		
41	Urd Biscuits	Food		
42	Broken Hill	Industrial A-D		
43	Whitbread 'A'	Breweries		
44	Vision Newspapers Ltd	Daily News		

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total

Two readers shared the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. Mr Ramesh Patel, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Mr Alastair Harries, of Forest Fields, Nottinghamshire, each receive £2,000.

BRITISH FUNDS

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
UNDATED						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
INDEX-LINKED						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
UNDATED						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
INDEX-LINKED						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

1991	High	Low	Open	Close	1st	2nd
UNDATED						
1000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
2000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
3000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
4000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
5000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
6000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
7000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
8000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
9000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00
10000000	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	100.00	100.00

High	Low	Company	Bid	Offer	Change	%	Prior
298	211	Abbey National	292	286	+2	12.7	4.8
183	129	Alfred Dub	183	172	+2	-	6.7
69	53	Amersbach (Hstry)	57	55	-	2.0	6.7
185	121	Asa Hm	172	178	-	-	-
24	12A	Banqueparis	216	-	+1	-	-
173	118	Bank of Ireland	157	157	-	-	-
179	13	Bank Leont Luxembourg	174	204	-	24.8	6.7

هذه نماذج الأعمال

between 8.30am and 9.00pm. Your call will be treated in strictest confidence. (C.V.'s are never sent without prior consent).

To Place Your Advertisement

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Fax Numbers:
071-481 9313
071-782 7828

CORPORATE PARTNER

£90,000 - £150,000

Unaffected by prevailing market conditions, our Client, a young medium sized Central London firm, remains extremely busy.

As part of its strategic development programme, an additional company partner is sought. The successful candidate is likely to be a partner or very senior assistant elsewhere with experience of the full range of City company/commercial work including M & A, management buy-outs, joint ventures, restructuring and, ideally, franchising.

The firm offers an excellent partnership package and the opportunity to become involved in the future success of a well managed, highly motivated and profitable organisation.



For further information in complete confidence, please contact Jonathan Brenner on 071-628 0494 (081-332 0733 evenings/weekends) or write to him at Zarak Hay at Law, 6 Broad Street Place, Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7JH.

Unique Construction Opportunity

Our client, an internationally renowned construction law firm, is offering a first class opportunity for an experienced construction lawyer. The firm acts in relation to a broad spectrum of construction and engineering projects.

The ideal candidate will have a minimum of two years' experience in contentious construction work although an interest in non-contentious work would be an advantage. Lawyers who are fluent in French and willing to work in Europe for up to two years will be of particular interest. Salary and career prospects are amongst the best in London.

For further information, please telephone Bridget O'Hare LL.B., on 071-831 2000 or write to her at Michael Page Legal, Page House, 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. Details will be held in strict confidence and will not be released to our client without express prior permission.



Michael Page Legal
International Recruitment Consultants

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LAWYERS

Employee benefits work is a rapidly expanding area of Freshfields' practice, and we are looking for intelligent and ambitious lawyers to join the Firm's Employment and Employee Benefits Group.

Comprehensive training will be given in-house, so that previous experience in employee benefits work, while preferred, is not essential. Some experience in tax, trusts, employment and company law would be advantageous.

The Group's three main areas of work are pensions, share schemes and employment. The work is demanding and highly varied, and we aim to respond to clients' demands with

imagination and flair. Much of the Group's work is transactional, involving close liaison with other departments in the Firm.

We see employee benefits work as one of the growing specialisations of the 1990s. This is an opportunity to join and develop within an established specialist group, backed by the resources and client base of a major City law firm.

We offer an attractive salary and excellent career prospects for the right applicants.

Please write, enclosing your curriculum vitae, to David Rance, Freshfields, Whitefriars, 65 Fleet Street, London EC4Y 1HS.



FRESHFIELDS

London Brussels Frankfurt Hong Kong New York Paris Singapore Tokyo

INNOVATIVE FINANCE

London • Frankfurt • Hong Kong

Our Client, a major worldwide securities firm with an outstanding reputation for its innovative work across the spectrum of international banking, seeks further capital markets and corporate lawyers/bankers for each of its London, Frankfurt and Hong Kong offices as part of its global financing services group.

Serving a diverse international client base, each location offers a unique opportunity to straddle both legal and business functions by co-ordinating and managing public offerings and private placements of debt and equity securities. An integral part of all transactions, the financing services group is accorded a prominence rare in other houses.

The successful candidates will have between 1 and 3 years' relevant experience gained either with another major investment house or the banking/corporate department of a City law firm. For Frankfurt, the ideal candidate will be bilingual where the role also incorporates some syndicate responsibilities.

The salary package, bonus and banking benefits (including car, mortgage subsidy, pension and BUPA) will be extremely competitive.

For further information, in complete confidence, please contact Gareth Quarry or Danielle Ross (both solicitors) on 071-405 6062 (081-444 1293 evenings/weekends) or write to Quarry Dougall Commerce and Industry Recruitment, 9 Brownlow Street, London WC1V 6JD.



UNITED KINGDOM • HONG KONG • NEW ZEALAND • AUSTRALIA • USA



Sedgwick Group plc

INSURANCE LITIGATION

Our client is an international leader in insurance broking, risk management and financial services consulting: employing more than 13,000 people in over 250 offices in 60 countries, the Sedgwick Group is Europe's largest insurance broker and the third largest in the world; it now intends to strengthen its legal team with the appointment of an insurance litigation specialist at the Group's City headquarters.

TO £45,000,
CAR ETC.

Suitable candidates will be solicitors or barristers, probably between 2 and 4 years-qualified. They must have a background in insurance litigation, including exposure to re-insurance matters: the appointee will have specific responsibility for providing commercial insurance advice to the Group's re-insurance operations. The position calls for a lawyer with initiative and personality, capable of handling very substantial claims and dealing confidently with senior brokers and managers.

C.2-4 YEARS-
QUALIFIED

The vacancy should particularly interest those who would like to be part of a young legal team, thereby gaining first-class experience with an outstanding company and its many trading subsidiaries around the world. Remuneration will comprise a salary - according to age and experience - up to £45,000, company car, pension etc.

CITY
HEAD OFFICE

For further information please telephone Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.



COMMERCIAL - PARTNERSHIP PROSPECTS

Our client is that rare phenomenon - a thriving commercial practice located away from the major conurbations, but functionally linked to them by the quality and nature of its work. Instructions typically come from banks and finance companies, most often in relation to commercial contracts, leasing agreements, consumer credit and associated matters.

SURREY

1) NON-CONTENTIOUS - a vacancy now exists for an experienced commercial lawyer to assume control of an ever-growing caseload and to play a leading role in the firm's future development.

2) LITIGATION - a similar opportunity awaits someone wishing to specialise in the contentious aspects of the work described above, at either a senior or perhaps a slightly lower level.

TC £50K

To candidates of the right calibre, background and ambition these positions offer a salary up to £50,000 and genuine, short-term partnership prospects. For further information please telephone Philip Boynton, LL.B., LL.M., on 071-405 6852 or write to him at Reuter Simkin Ltd., Recruitment Consultants, 5 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 1DY.



PROPERTY LIT. TO £35,000
This major City firm requires a litigator with property based experience to handle a broad range of work in an expanding department.

SHIPPING LIT. £30,000 +
Based in London and well known in its field, this firm now needs 2 more shipping litigators, 2 to 4 years' qualified to deal with 'wet' and 'dry' shipping and commodities.

COMMERCIAL LIT. C. £30,000 +
This small to medium sized, long established London firm needs a commercial litigation assistant with circa 2 years' experience.

SURREY - CO./COM. £50,000
This small firm with an impressive client base has 2 excellent opportunities for commercial and/or banking lawyers.

The above are only a small selection from the positions we are currently instructed to fill. All approaches are treated in the strictest confidence and we never send out your CV without your express consent.

WALES TO £36,000 + CAR
A senior solicitor is required to join this organisation and be responsible for all contentious work. Some construction experience would be beneficial.

CAMBS. C. £30,000 + CAR
A legal advisor with a minimum of 2 years' commercial experience is required by this company to undertake a broad based commercial role.

HUMBERSIDE TO £32,000
High profile company requires a solicitor or barrister with between 1 and 2 years' company and commercial experience. Management opportunities exist.

BIRMINGHAM C. £30,000 + CAR
A Senior Legal Adviser is sought to join this well established department handling a range of company and commercial work.

LAURENCE SIMONS ASSOCIATES
Legal Recruitment

SHIP FINANCE £25,000 - £60,000
This well known City firm has requirements for two ship finance lawyers with one to two years' experience to act for banks and owners.

CO./COM. £150,000 +
This niche firm has an outstanding opportunity for a company commercial partner with major City firm experience to join and play a key role in the department.

PHARMACEUTICAL LIT. £55,000
This medium sized litigation based firm requires a specialist solicitor to join a new group involved in pharmaceutical based litigation.

INSOLVENCY TO £50,000
Our client, a substantial London firm, has an immediate requirement for a 3 to 5 year qualified insolvency lawyer.

Please telephone Shona McDougall or Rose Hellewell on 071-831 3270 (071-483 1899 evenings/weekends) or write to: Laurence Simons Associates, 33 John's Mews, London WC1N 2NS. Fax: 071-831 4423.

شركة المحاماة

How Brits beat down the barriers

France has been persuaded to allow British lawyers to practise, Edward Fennell writes

Edith Cresson, the French prime minister, warned last year: "There is a world economic war going on and France is not waging it." The result, as seen recently, has been a clumsy revival in French protectionism, which seems guaranteed to backfire on French interests.

The legal field has not been exempt from this. Proposals to merge the two main branches of the French legal profession — the *avocats* and the *conseils juridiques* — and to exclude foreign lawyers have turned into a debate that is likely to be directly counterproductive to the interests of French commercial lawyers.

The aim of the French has been to streamline their profession and encourage the development of larger firms to challenge the dominance of the British and American firms in Paris. The reforms, coming into effect next January, also aimed originally to compel foreign lawyers in Paris to qualify as French *avocats* even though they were not practising French law.

By going against the spirit of the single market, the proposals created uproar among resident overseas lawyers. However, a determined diplomatic campaign led by Linklaters & Paines has forestalled the worst effects of the plan,

although the barriers are still up against new arrivals.

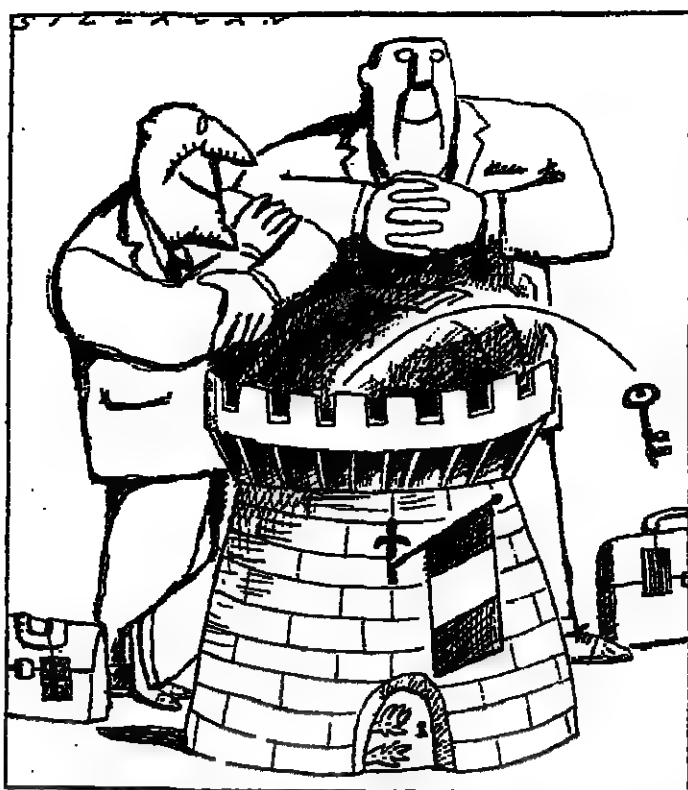
Instead, some so-called "grandfather's rights" have been agreed that will enable existing firms to continue to practise. Moreover, most of the established British lawyers in France will be awarded the title of *avocats*, and given robes to match, without having to qualify.

According to firms such as Theodore Goddard, the oldest established London firm in Paris, and Simmons & Simmons, the newest, the French appear to have shot themselves in the foot.

John Sell, of Theodore Goddard, points out that reforms have not just consolidated the position of the British firm but have enhanced their status by giving their lawyers *avocat* status. Moreover, British and American firms are so far ahead of most local firms that it will be hard for them to be caught in the foreseeable future.

One positive outcome for individual French lawyers, however, is that the trend for the British firm to recruit locally is likely to accelerate.

Theodore Goddard, for example, already has two French partners and a majority of French lawyers. Although the managing partner is British, Mr Sell, a Paris partner, says the logical development is that his successor will



that his successor will be French. British and American law firms already tend to attract the most dynamic French law students, and by weaving the tricolour into their identity they will become even more sewn into the local scene.

That said, they are still linked by an umbilical cord to London. "The office is being thoroughly integrated into the London practice and now mirrors its specialisms," Mr Sell says. "We used to have generalists in Paris in the typical French way. Now, however, we are specialists in various aspects of corporate and commercial work."

A broadly similar process has been taking place at Simmons & Simmons. From a standing start the office has grown under Chris Watson's leadership to a total of 14 lawyers within three years. Half the lawyers are English and half French, and part of the secret of this success has been the link with Francis Meyrier, a French *avocat*

who has a strong local following. From next January the French and English halves of the firm will formally marry and Mr Watson believes the combination of British legal skills with French advocacy expertise will put the firm in an exceptional position.

The advocacy dimension could be particularly important because of the prominence of Paris as an arbitration centre. Growing emphasis is put on the Paris-London axis in cornering the bulk of the world's arbitration work, and some London firms with Paris offices are marketing the Anglo-French arbitration service as distinctive in its own right.

"Being able to offer arbitration services in both Paris and London is highly attractive to clients," says David Janney, Theodore Goddard's arbitration expert. Clearly, Paris and London lawyers have more to gain by co-operating than fighting. In the long term those barriers will have to be lifted for Paris to remain a truly international legal centre.

Beefing up pensions

Pensions are worrying older barristers as pre-1979 plans may be inadequate for their retirement

People with self-employed pension policies issued more than ten years ago should read what will be paid if death occurs before the pensions are taken. Almost certainly, prompt action will be needed.

When Sir Geoffrey Howe removed the £3,000 tax-free premium limit in his 1979 Budget, he did more for self-employed people than any other Chancellor of the Exchequer. Before then, nobody could provide for a satisfactory pension, except the highest earners. Now this can be done without difficulty.

The Bar provides a striking example of the change. Before 1979 there were few practising barristers aged more than 55. They had to seek some kind of judicial office to obtain a pension. Today, there are many practising barristers in this age group because they have been able to provide adequate pensions for themselves.

Because the sums that could be put into pre-1979 pension funds were small, people have not thought much about them. However, some people will die without taking their pension, and until the early Eighties all policies provided that in such cases insurers would pay only the return of premiums, plus perhaps interest at 4 or 5 per cent. Under modern policies, the value of the fund is paid, which can be substantial.

Consequently, with a policy dating from the early Seventies, £X may be payable if death occurs before the pension can be taken. If the pension is taken, the holder will receive a lump sum of about £X and a pension guaranteed for five years. This will itself produce more than £X in that period, so more than £2X is guaranteed.

The prudent course for those aged over 60, therefore, would be to take the pension now rather than let the policy run. One QC, for example, had a policy with a fund value of about £60,000, which he rapidly transferred on finding that only £6,000 was payable if he died before he could

take the pension. Alternatively, for those not wishing to do this, or aged below 60, it may be possible to convert the pension to a return-of-fund basis so that the accumulated fund will be returned if death occurs before the pension is taken. Some insurers do not permit this. Others require a medical examination and will impose conditions akin to a life insurance proposal if they do not like the medical report. The resulting basic pension may



Sir Michael: "Take stock now"

be slightly smaller but only insignificantly.

Otherwise, under the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988, one can transfer the funds under a policy into an existing retirement policy issued by the same or another insurer on a return-of-fund basis. However, both policies must have been written under the act's section 226, as amended.

If the insurer is different, the whole of the accumulated fund can be transferred from an insurer whose policy contains the old

death provision into one providing for return-of-fund. This is known as the open market option. The sum transferred will be treated as if it is a single premium additional contribution.

Some insurers do make *ex gratia* payments on a return-of-fund basis, despite provisions for payment on a return-of-premium basis, but this is a matter of policy and subject to change.

Care needs to be taken in considering a transfer, as it cannot be done as of right.

First, the transferring insurer may exact a penalty, so the fund transferred may be less in value than at the date of transfer. As all these policies are ten years old or more, there should be no penalty with single-premium policies, certainly not by mutuals. With annual premium policies, insurers tend to treat transfers as akin to surrenders, so although there may not be a penalty for a policyholder aged 60, there may be a 20 per cent cut for somebody aged 55.

Second, the final bonus may be affected. Some insurers receiving a transfer do not take account of the first four or five years after the transfer when calculating these bonuses. Obviously, for these purposes such insurers should be avoided. The final bonus is likely anyway to be lower than if the fund had not been moved.

The insurance industry has given little publicity to such conversions or transfers, so few people know about them. Clearly, everybody with a return-of-premium policy should take advice on converting or transferring the fund, or take the pension. To do otherwise with somebody who has a question mark against his or her health, is gambling on survival to no advantage.

Any gratitude for this advice can be expressed by sending me a donation to the Barristers' Benevolent Association to help those without adequate pensions.

SIR MICHAEL OGDEN, QC
The author is a practising barrister

To Place Your Advertisement

071-481 4481

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Fax Numbers:
071-481 9313
071-782 7828

CHAMBERS & PARTNERS

LONDON: 74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET (MANCHESTER: 53 Princess Street, Manchester M2 4EQ)

Our Legal Directory

The new expanded edition of CHAMBERS & PARTNERS DIRECTORY: A User's Guide to the Top 1,000 Law Firms & All Barristers' Chambers is published today. 816 pages for only £14.95. (Free copies available to existing candidates - please send us a self-addressed envelope stamped to the value of £2.10.)

The bulk of the Directory contains A-Z profiles of the 1,000 largest law firms and all barristers' chambers. The rest is devoted to editorial. Of particular interest are the lists of leading specialists firms of solicitors in 39 different areas of law, from agriculture, banking, and civil liberties to shipping, sports law, and transport. Most lists specify the total number of fee-earners in the firm, the number of specialist fee-earners, and the main emphasis within the firm's specialisation. Separate lists cover each area of the country.

Similar listings are provided for barristers' chambers, covering 33 areas of law. We have also picked our leading barristers by name.

In addition to specialist lists, there are also indexes for solicitors and barristers which together cover over 160 different topics. Another innovation is the full listing of all practising barristers with their date of call and set of chambers.

Other subjects covered in the editorial section are lawyers' earnings (from Article 12), solicitors' and barristers' fees and charges, lawyers' international connections, and lists of the largest firms in London and the regions.

If you wish to order the book direct from the publishers, please ring 0403 710971.

London: 071-606 9371 (Fax: 071-600 1793) (Manchester: 061-228 2122 (Fax: 061-228 2213)

INDUSTRY & BANKING

FINANCE: SOUTH EAST

Young lawyer with good commercial skills to join well-known finance company to handle litigation.

HI-TECH: SOUTH EAST

Lawyer, ideally with several years intellectual property experience, to join major computer company. Considerable overseas travel.

PARTNERSHIP RECRUITMENT...

After twenty years' recruiting at the most senior levels we are expert in maintaining total secrecy and confidentiality.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE: NORTH LONDON

Experienced Legal Executive to set up and run debt recovery system for a services company in North London.

OL: INDUSTRY: LONDON

UK subsidiary of US oil company requires a contracts administrator to handle worldwide contract negotiations.

MANUFACTURING: LONDON

£50,000 + car Opportunity for lawyer with at least five years' experience to join a well-known manufacturing co. to handle commercial work and some litigation.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

LONDON

Commercial Litigation: City
0-5 yrs qual with exp in prof indemnity, pharmaceutical or IP for major insur firm.

Property Litigation: Holborn
Successful med-sized firm seeks young expd property litigator. Early responsibility.

International Comm Litigation: City
Leading med-sized firm seeks litigator with commercial exp, inc some construction law.

Planning/Environmental Law: City
Leading planning practice offers prospects to solr with interest in environmental law.

Banking Lawyer: Hong Kong
Top international firm. Banking & capital markets wk. 2-4 yrs qual. c.£60,000 pa.

Corporate Law: City
Med-sized firm with internat. practice seeks young solr for corp wk (inc asset finance).

PROVINCES

Commercial Property: North West
Thriving med-sized 4 firm seeks ambitious solr with at least 4 years' exp. c.£50,000.

Shipping Litigation: Surrey
Interesting opening for solr, NQ-3 yrs, to join prestigious firm handling shipping litigation.

Conveyancing: Essex
Small firm seeks solr, 2-5 yrs qual, to head up non-contentious branch office. Prospects.

Commercial Property: Worcestershire
Large firm seeks conveyancer to specialise in agricultural prop. Agric exp not essential.

Private Client: West Sussex
Senior private client lawyer sought by prominent South Coast firm. Pship prospects.

Commercial Litigation: Coventry
Solr, 0-2 yrs qual, to join successful firm handling mix of com lit & personal injury.

CORPORATE LITIGATION

We require additional solicitors or barristers with 3 to 4 years post-qualification experience to join the Corporate and Financial Services group of our Litigation Department.

You will have had excellent commercial experience and be able to work both as part of a team and with a high level of autonomy.

You will enjoy a variety of contentious work, the opportunity to develop and exploit to the full your expertise as a commercial litigator, and will also participate in all aspects of practice development.

Career prospects for successful candidates are outstanding. Salary will be negotiable.

If you are interested in furthering your career in the expanding Litigation Department of a major city firm, please write to Roger Trussell, Head of Recruitment and Training, Simmons & Simmons, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ enclosing your curriculum vitae.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

London

PARIS

BRUSSELS

HONG KONG

NEW YORK

COMMERCIAL LAWYER

5-7yrs' PQE

Brussels

Our client is a Fortune 100 US multinational company that manufactures and markets high value chemical and agricultural products, pharmaceuticals, food products, industrial process control equipment, man-made fibres, plastics and other performance materials.

The European Headquarters, based in Brussels, covers a wide geographical area including EC countries, Eastern Europe, USSR, Middle East and Africa. There is a current requirement in the company's established legal department for an experienced commercial lawyer.

Applications are invited from lawyers with at least 5 years' experience gained within the legal department of a major multinational or a leading law firm. Because of the international dimension of this role the successful candidate will be able to demonstrate the following attributes:

- fluency in English and at least one other European language
- experience of/familiarity with more than one legal system
- exposure to good quality company commercial work and knowledge of EC/competition law

This is an excellent opportunity for a high calibre individual with the appropriate professional background and interpersonal skills. The position requires a person capable of working to tight deadlines and communicating easily with Senior Management. There is frequent travel in Europe.

Interested applicants should write to Jayne Bowtell LLB (Hons), Manager Legal Division, enclosing a detailed CV, at the address below.

ROBERT • WALTERS • ASSOCIATES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

Queens House, 1 Leicester Place, London WC2H 7BP
Tel: 071 437 0464 Fax: 071 437 0587

PRIVATE PRACTICE • LONDON

CORPORATE COMMERCIAL Partner Level
Successful small/medium sized practices seek additional corporate partners. Aged 35-45. Will probably already be at partner level. Must have "top quality" experience from recognised practice and strong contacts. Substantial packages on offer.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION To £50,000
Major City practice. Impressive blue-chip client base. Busy expanding litigation department. Seeks bright, ambitious solicitors/barristers. 2-4 years' PQE. Broad range of general commercial litigation. Highly sophisticated work environment.

PROPERTY LITIGATION To £45,000
Highly respected City firm seeks solicitor with a minimum 2 years' relevant experience. Specialist team handles all aspects of property litigation. Must be bright, outgoing and a team player. Impressive offices. Aged 27-30.

CORPORATE TAX £50,000-£70,000
Thriving medium sized Central London practice. Seeks corporate tax solicitor for partner designate role. Minimum 4 years' experience. Broad range of quality consultancy matters. Following useful, not essential. Excellent prospects.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY To £40,000
Quality medium sized 'City' firm. Stable property department. Seeks additional solicitor 1-3 years' PQE. Must have strong academic background and experience from a recognised firm. Broad range of general commercial property work.

COMMERCE/INDUSTRY

LITIGATION c. £45,000 Package
Major international bank. London HQ plays an important role in international operations. Small, well established legal team requires general commercial litigator with over 2 years' PQE. High quality workload, diverse range of matters, excellent package.

COMMERCIAL LAWYER £35,000 + Benefits
A renowned market leader, this dynamic British Company seeks an additional lawyer to expand its legal function. Reporting to the sole lawyer you will have up to 2 years' broad commercial experience and very strong negotiating skills. Worldwide travel.

EAST ANGLIA £35,000 + Benefits
Major company with expanding high profile legal department requires additional company/commercial lawyer. With up to 4 years' experience, you will be heavily involved in diverse commercial issues promoting business growth. Prospects excellent.

BANKING To £35,000 + Package
Premier international banking institution with excellent reputation. City based legal team require lawyers with between 1 and 3 years' general commercial banking experience. High quality general banking and corporate finance work. Rare opportunity for a first move into finance.

MIDLANDS c. £35,000 + Car
Major British company with international operations seeks bright, commercially minded lawyer to strengthen legal team. Solicitors with up to 5 years' experience, ideally in industry. Diverse company, commercial and business issues.

AS A PROFESSIONAL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANCY, WE NEVER APPROACH CLIENTS WITHOUT YOUR PRIOR CONSENT

TAYLOR • ROOT

Please contact Nick Root or Deborah Kirkman (Private Practice) - Paul Mewis or Simon Hankley (Commerce) on 071-936 2565 or write to: Taylor Root, Ludgate House, 107 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB. Alternatively please feel free to telephone us evenings and weekends on 081-542 8337 or 081-675 6384.

LEGAL RECRUITMENT ADVISERS • LONDON

House of Lords

Law Report July 23 1991

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Arbitration leave to appeal cannot be appealed

Georgas SA v Transocean Gas Ltd
Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Griffiths, Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle and Lord Lowry
[Speeches July 18]

An order granting a party leave to appeal to the Court of Appeal under section 1(7) of the Arbitration Act 1979 was final and could not be appealed against to the House of Lords.

The House so held in dismissing for want of jurisdiction an appeal by shipowners, *Georgas SA*, against the order of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Leggatt, Lord Justice Dillon dissenting) (*The Times* November 26, 1990; [1991] 2 WLR 794) granting charters, *Transocean Gas Ltd*, leave to appeal against the order of Mr Justice Webster on March 14, 1990 setting aside an arbitration award.

Mr Kenneth Robinson, QC and Mr Peter Gross for the charterers; Mr Peter Goldsmith, QC and Mr Timothy Worthington for the owners.

LORD JAUNCEY said that at the outset of the hearing of the appeal Mr Robinson had been invited to address the House in support of a submission in the charterers' case that the appeal was incompetent.

In support of his contention that a decision of the Court of Appeal granting or refusing leave under section 1(7) was final and unappealable he relied upon *Lane v Esdaile* ([1891] AC 210) and a number of later decisions.

Mr Goldsmith had argued

that those cases, while relevant to appeals from decisions refusing leave to appeal, did not apply to appeals from decisions granting it.

The jurisdiction of the House to hear appeals from the Court of Appeal derived from section 3 of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act 1876: "... an appeal shall lie to the House of Lords from any order or judgment of ... her Majesty's Court of Appeal in England ..."

Two points emerged from *Lane v Esdaile* first, that an exercise of a discretion to grant or refuse leave to appeal was not such an order as was contemplated in section 3 of the 1876 Act, and second, that no distinction fell to be drawn between an order refusing and an order granting leave to appeal.

Lane v Esdaile had been followed in *In re Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, Ex parte Stevenson* ([1892] 1 QB 609). Both cases had been referred to with approval by Lord Diplock in *In re Popham* ([1983] 1 WLR 2) where the House held that it had no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from refusal by the Court of Appeal to grant leave to appeal for judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Finally, in *Richards v Richards* ([1990] Fam 194, 201) Lord Donaldson of Lynton, Master of the Rolls, had said: "What *Lane v Esdaile* decided ... was that where it is provided that an appeal shall lie by leave of a particular court or courts, neither the grant nor refusal of leave is an appealable decision."

Although those cases were concerned with appeals from refusals of leave, in all but *In re Popham* grants and refusals of leave were referred to as though they were subject to the same considerations. It was the decision itself of the relevant court rather than the nature of the decision which determined finality.

That approach was entirely logical and his Lordship could see no justification for drawing a distinction between a decision refusing leave and one granting it.

Section 1 of the 1979 Act contemplated that judicial review of arbitration awards should take place only in limited circumstances. An appeal lay to the High Court on a point of law but only with the consent of all parties to the reference or with the leave of the court which was not to be given unless certain specified circumstances existed. No appeal lay to the Court of Appeal unless the High Court or the Court of Appeal gave leave.

The legislative intention of limited review would be rendered nugatory if appeals were to lie to the Court of Appeal and then to the House against a decision of a judge refusing or granting leave to appeal.

Lord Bridge, Lord Brandon, Lord Griffiths and Lord Lowry agreed.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Lawncroft Graham.

Order with penalty is weapon of last resort

In re N (a Minor: Access)

In family proceedings a defined access order endorsed with a penal notice putting a mother at risk of imprisonment was a weapon of last resort and it was for the judge hearing the case to decide whether, and if so how and when, to bring that weapon into play.

The Court of Appeal (Mr Justice Waite and Lord Justice Mustill) so stated on June 27 in dismissing a father's appeal from the order of Judge Griffiths in Portsmouth County Court in January 1991 denying him access to his son aged five.

MR JUSTICE WAITE said that it was a very sad case. The mother, having custody of the boy, had so worked on him that he had become entrenched in opposition to his father and would suffer serious emotional upset if forced to see him against his will.

The judge had held that although the boy's welfare was adversely affected by the denial of access, he was not going to run the risk of causing him emotional damage and reluctantly decided that it was not in the boy's best interests at present to resume contact with his father.

The judge had impeccably exercised his discretion. He could not be criticised for refraining from putting the court's powers to test by taking the extreme step of making an access order endorsed with a penal notice against the mother.

Regina v Kidderminster District Valuer and Others, Ex parte Powell and Another

Before Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Roushier

[Reasons July 17]

The valuation by a district valuer for the purpose of determining the maximum limit of rent allowance payable to a member of a police force pursuant to regulation 49(4)(b) of the Police Regulations (SI 1987 No 851) and the decision of a police authority and the Secretary of State for the Home Department to fix and approve that limit was susceptible to judicial review.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in giving reasons for its decision on June 6 to find as a preliminary issue that the applicants, David Jan Powell and the West Midlands Branch of the Police Federation of England and Wales, were entitled to bring an application for judicial review of a determination by the Kidderminster District Valuer of the full open market rental value of 102 Wildey Avenue, Halesowen, West Midlands, that figure being adopted by the West Midlands Police Authority as the criterion for determining the amount of rent allowances to be paid to police officers who provided their own accommodation.

Mr David Latham, QC and Mr Nigel Pitt for the applicants; Mr David Holgate for the district valuer, Mr J. Samuel Wiggs for the police authority; the secretary of state did not appear and was not represented.

LORD JUSTICE NOLAN said that the applicants said that the district valuer made his determination on the wrong basis, in particular, that he used as his basis a rental figure for a tenancy in which the tenant was responsible for internal decoration, whereas the national agreement between the official side and the staff side of the Police Negotiating Board required him to assess the rental on the basis that the landlord was responsible for internal decoration.

The respondents contended that the application raised questions of private rather than public law and was not a fit subject for judicial review.

The respondents submitted that the parties to the national agreement had agreed a formula for the assessment of the maximum limit which was dependent on the district valuer providing a valuation service on condition that his opinion should be conclusive. The service was one which the district valuer had volunteered to provide as an expert, acting in a private capacity and not in discharge of any statutory function.

In his Lordship's judgment, the respondents' arguments were wholly unsustainable. It was plain that the functions conferred upon the police authority and the secretary of state by regulation 49(4)(b) were governed by public law.

The fixing of the maximum limit played an essential part in the calculation of the maximum allowance payable under regulation 49(4)(a), and for that reason alone the exercise by the police authority and the secretary of state of their functions, including the involvement of the district valuer, was similarly amenable to judicial review.

The regulations provided the sole and essential statutory authority for the payment of allowances to police officers out of public funds. The district valuer played a crucial part in the calculation of those allowances. His functions set out in the national agreement were designed to achieve the object at which regulation 49 was aimed.

The fact that that object was approached by way of the calculation of the maximum limit was neither here nor there. It was still a function which was performed within the statutory framework of the regulations and had important public elements.

Mr Justice Roushier delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Russell Jones & Walker; Solicitor, Inland Revenue; Mr John M. Kibbey, Birmingham.

Valuation open to judicial review

Regina v Kidderminster District Valuer and Others, Ex parte Powell and Another
Before Lord Justice Nolan and Mr Justice Roushier
[Reasons July 17]

The valuation by a district valuer for the purpose of determining the maximum limit of rent allowance payable to a member of a police force pursuant to regulation 49(4)(b) of the Police Regulations (SI 1987 No 851) and the decision of a police authority and the Secretary of State for the Home Department to fix and approve that limit was susceptible to judicial review.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in giving reasons for its decision on June 6 to find as a preliminary issue that the applicants, David Jan Powell and the West Midlands Branch of the Police Federation of England and Wales, were entitled to bring an application for judicial review of a determination by the Kidderminster District Valuer of the full open market rental value of 102 Wildey Avenue, Halesowen, West Midlands, that figure being adopted by the West Midlands Police Authority as the criterion for determining the amount of rent allowances to be paid to police officers who provided their own accommodation.

Mr David Latham, QC and Mr Nigel Pitt for the applicants; Mr David Holgate for the district valuer, Mr J. Samuel Wiggs for the police authority; the secretary of state did not appear and was not represented.

LORD JUSTICE NOLAN said that the applicants said that the district valuer made his determination on the wrong basis, in particular, that he used as his basis a rental figure for a tenancy in which the tenant was responsible for internal decoration, whereas the national agreement between the official side and the staff side of the Police Negotiating Board required him to assess the rental on the basis that the landlord was responsible for internal decoration.

The respondents contended that the application raised questions of private rather than public law and was not a fit subject for judicial review.

The respondents submitted that the parties to the national agreement had agreed a formula for the assessment of the maximum limit which was dependent on the district valuer providing a valuation service on condition that his opinion should be conclusive. The service was one which the district valuer had volunteered to provide as an expert, acting in a private capacity and not in discharge of any statutory function.

In his Lordship's judgment, the respondents' arguments were wholly unsustainable. It was plain that the functions conferred upon the police authority and the secretary of state by regulation 49(4)(b) were governed by public law.

The fixing of the maximum limit played an essential part in the calculation of the maximum allowance payable under regulation 49(4)(a), and for that reason alone the exercise by the police authority and the secretary of state of their functions, including the involvement of the district valuer, was similarly amenable to judicial review.

The regulations provided the sole and essential statutory authority for the payment of allowances to police officers out of public funds. The district valuer played a crucial part in the calculation of those allowances. His functions set out in the national agreement were designed to achieve the object at which regulation 49 was aimed.

The fact that that object was approached by way of the calculation of the maximum limit was neither here nor there. It was still a function which was performed within the statutory framework of the regulations and had important public elements.

Mr Justice Roushier delivered a concurring judgment.

Solicitors: Russell Jones & Walker; Solicitor, Inland Revenue; Mr John M. Kibbey, Birmingham.

Sentencing guidelines can never cover the entire field

Regina v Mawson
No guideline case could cover the entire field of offences which arose under a particular section of an Act. That was as much true of *R v Bowwell* ([1984] 1 WLR 1047), in which guidance was given on passing sentence in cases of causing death by reckless driving, as it was of any other guideline case.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Taylor, Mr Justice Ian Kennedy and Mr Justice Mordant) so stated on July 6, when allowing an appeal by Gary Mawson and reducing to

eight months a sentence of 18 months imprisonment imposed on March 25, 1991 in Maidstone Crown Court by Judge Simpson on the appellant's conviction of causing death by reckless driving. An order disqualifying him for three years was left unaltered.

MR JUSTICE IAN KENNEDY said that nothing that was said in *Bowwell* touched upon the particular danger which attended upon the driving of a 38-ton articulated lorry at a speed in excess of its permitted speed on a busy

motorway approaching a junction where there was already traffic waiting to turn off.

This was a very bad piece of reckless driving. The driver of any vehicle, let alone one such as this, who saw traffic a quarter of a mile ahead slowing down, as this appellant conceded he did, and failed to modify his speed, could not claim that it was a piece of momentary inattention.

There could be no doubt that a sentence of imprisonment was merited. However, the sentence imposed was too long and should be reduced.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR said that the appellant was a 38-year-old married man with two children, who had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

He had been a lorry driver for 15 years and had been a lorry driver for 15 years.

A PARTICULAR KIND OF LAWYER

Construction Partner - Yorkshire

Nabarro Nathanson is one of the UK's leading law firms with a well established national construction practice.

The successful candidate will join the 145 people in our Doncaster office. The office has a significant general practice with a growing presence in construction and now requires a senior lawyer at partner level to help develop the business. The responsibilities will be to:

- advise on all aspects of construction work for a wide range of developers, contractors, investors, banks and local authorities;

- develop a client base and, with strong support from the London practice, help build a team that will become a major force in construction in the North;

We seek an outstanding person for this senior role who will be:

- a solicitor with at least four years post admission experience including construction law;
- a high level operator with strong technical skills and, ideally, with an established reputation and contacts;
- a team builder with the drive and flair to develop new business.



NABARRO NATHANSON

A Particular Kind of Law Firm

Please write enclosing full c.v., quoting reference BK 2861, to NB Selection Ltd, Bennetts Court, 6 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham B2 5ST. Telephone: 021-233 4656.

S N

LAWYERS

YOUR CAREER IN SAFE HANDS

Considering a career move? You cannot afford to have confidentiality breached. Fourteen leading legal recruitment consultancies know how important this is. They have subscribed to a Code of Practice which is enforced by FRES and which ensures that candidates' interests are fully protected.

Your CV will not be submitted to anyone without your prior agreement.

Make sure your career is in safe hands by using only a FRES Legal Section Member:

ASA Law
Badenoch & Clark
Bee Professional
Corcoran Manley
Graham Gill & Young
Hughes Castell
Laurence Simons Associates

Lipson Lloyd-Jones
London Law Appointments
Quarry Dougall Recruitment
Reliance Legal
Richard Owen & Harper
Zarak Hay at Law

Copies of the code can be obtained from FRES, 36-38 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RE, 071-323 4300, or a member firm.

FRES
LEGAL SECTION

FRES is the Federation of Recruitment and Employment Services.

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

MEDIA INDEPENDENT

Since starting in business in 1978, the CIA Group has dedicated itself to the provision of a first class media service to a prestigious list of clients, many of them blue-chip companies. An uncompromising commitment to quality and professionalism, willingness to respond quickly to changing client needs, flexibility and sheer hard work have quickly made us the pre-eminent media independent with an enviable reputation recognised by clients and competitors.

We now wish to recruit someone with a strong legal background, commercial awareness, excellent organisational abilities and communications skills to join our small central team. The position, which will quickly lead to the right candidate being appointed Assistant Company Secretary of CIA Group PLC, will include acting as Company Secretary to trading companies within the Group.

Responsibilities will be wide-ranging, and include preparing client and supplier contracts, servicing subsidiary company boards, managing the Group's insurance portfolio and maintaining computer-based statutory books and other records. The appointee will also assume responsibility for ensuring the provision of those services and facilities essential to the smooth running of our modern office building in SE1 accommodating over 100 staff. This will require the ability to supervise a team of support staff.

Whilst computer literacy and experience in each of the above areas will be a distinct advantage, of equal importance is the ability to demonstrate those qualities which have contributed so much to the Group's current position and reputation. The package on offer recognises the calibre of persons we are looking for and if you believe that you have the skills and experience which we are seeking please respond in writing with your CV, indicating current salary, to: Group Company Secretary, CIA Group PLC, 1 Paris Garden, London SE1 8NU.

CIA
CIA GROUP PLC

LEGAL

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISLAMIC LAW CHAMBERS

Chambers for:
Islamic Law & Finance & Real Estate
Islamic Banking & Finance
Islamic Insurance
Also for consultation from Arabic and Urdu to English.

Members:
Chambers, 1 Bevis Street, London EC2A 3DF
Tel: 071-247 6586
Fax: 071-247 6413

NOTES: Legal Problems? Call Chambers, 1 Bevis Street, London EC2A 3DF
Tel: 071 247 6586 Fax: 071 247 6413

ALL NEW REPAIRS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

BOX NO. 1
BOX NO. DEPT.
P.O. BOX 404
WAPPING STREET
LONDON, E1 9DU

PHILIP HODGES & CO., CITY AND S.W. LONDON

Position as Litigation Partner is available to experienced and motivated litigator. Position carries responsibility for services provided in S.W. London offices.

Applications with CV to

M.D. Garson,
2 Pump Court,
Middle Temple,
London EC4Y 7AE

London

BT offers an attractive salary and all the normal large company benefits including generous annual leave and a telephone allowance.

The job amounts to a considerable challenge in a particularly dynamic and competitive industry, so you will need to have at least four years post-qualification experience in either industry or private practice. You will need to be commercially aware, versatile, decisive and self-reliant and yet able to work effectively as a team member. Experience with a telecommunications or other high-technology supplier will be an advantage. As will experience in international sales, particularly to the Asia/Pacific region.

If you feel that you have the motivation and stamina to maintain the high legal and commercial standards of a genuine world leader, you can look forward to a wide and exciting range of experience and to a very interesting job.

Write with your CV to Jackie Tunney, Appointments Manager B3059, BT Centre, 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ.

BT

DIARY
OF
TIMES CLASSIFIED
TELEPHONE
071-481 400

Restoring the fabric of the past

Young men and women are turning to the ancient craft of upholstery with enthusiasm. But the work takes time as well as talent to master. Bernardine Coverley uncovers the skills involved

A young man reaches for a power staple gun and a piece of fabric to place ready to attach to the chair frame. Another student in the large, airy upholstery workshop handstitches a cushion under cover to a padded stool. The tutor discusses the next stage of a modern design and how to put it into three dimensions. An open door into the crowded fabric room shows a multitude of colours and textures.

"There is much more to upholstery than stuffing and stitching," says Heather Gilbey, the coordinator of upholstery studies at the London College of Furniture. "There is frame repair and polishing, design, the history of the craft — there are different techniques for different periods — and we include a substantial slot on business skills."

All students learn about traditional and modern techniques and materials, whether they are doing a City & Guilds course or completing a module for a vocational BTEC qualification in furniture design. There are more opportunities for skilled work on the craft side, but designers need upholsterers to help to create new furniture prototypes with foam and synthetic fabrics.

Ms Gilbey points out how important upholstery is as a part of interior and furniture design. "Even Chippendale described himself as cabinet-maker and upholsterer," she says. Approximately half of all manufactured furniture is upholstered, and this

includes custom-built couches and office chairs.

The 18th and 19th centuries produced elegant and comfortable furniture that is as desirable now as it was then. The top end of the upholstery trade still uses the same meticulous craft techniques and natural fillings to produce long-lasting and resilient furniture. A chair made in this way with jute webbing, springs, horsehair filling and handstitched finishes can last for up to 50 years before needing attention.

Some people prefer to specialise in what is more exactly termed upholstery — restoring and re-covering.

Alan Kirk, a tutor at the London College of Furniture, has experience in both craft and trade upholstery, having made sofas with horsehair stuffing and hand-sewn finishes, and prototypes for a furniture designer working on the QE2 and Kennedy airport. The British, Italian and Danish lead in new furniture design.

The revival of interest in quality furnishing in the past ten years has maintained healthy opportunities in craft upholstery, and plenty of manufacturers provide work and further training to young staff. Experienced upholsterers insist that craftsmanship cannot be learnt quickly. Two professional

groups approve standards: the Association of Master Upholsterers and the recently formed Guild of Traditional Upholsterers.

Many young people want to become upholsterers, belying its image as an outdated craft. The skill will be needed as long as people have furniture. Upholstery is popular with both sexes, for whom the possibility of becoming self-employed with a small business is attractive.

"There is much more to upholstery than stuffing and stitching. There are techniques for different periods"

One upholsterer, Ruth Doran, says: "I enjoy working from home and I can work on a need-to basis." Miss Doran spent several years employed by a shop specialising in sofas. Now she will concentrate on re-upholstering in her own specially converted studio with good storage for fabrics and stuffing. Miss Doran's tough hands have hardened fingertips, the marks of the upholsterer and the cellist.

Music was her first choice as a career but she quickly decided this was not what she wanted to do full-time. "I wanted to be more of an artisan. I knew I was good with my hands, so I wanted something practical but flexible," she says. "The work has an obvious satisfaction and every piece is different. It is fascinating to do an outrageous baroque piece, which I then do not have to live with."

When Miss Doran started her business the main items of equipment she needed were an industrial sewing machine, a staple gun — each costing around £300 — and a large kitchen table.

It takes at least three years before anyone can call himself an upholsterer, Ernest Vidler says. He should know, because he is the fourth generation of family craftsmen at his company in north London.

Philip Stemp satisfied Mr Vidler's standards of excellence and as foreman he heads a team of 12 upholsterers at Morley Workshops. He started 12 years ago as a trainee and studied as part of his employment, taking three levels of City & Guilds examinations. The advanced course gave him a free hand to design as well as reproducing unusual styles.

"Sometimes we get very valuable pieces of furniture, which the

buyers do not realise have been 'tidied up' by restuffing them with foam," Mr Stemp says. To a company that displays the Association of Master Upholsterers this casual treatment is akin to sacrilege. Any re-upholstering should follow original work.

Although the orders include individual commissions and restoring beautiful antiques, most of the work is making new furniture for interior designers. "They want quality work we can make from their designs, or from our own traditional designs," Mr Stemp says.

Once precision is acquired the work is varied. A hand-built sofa takes a week to make. Artistic flair and a sense of drama are needed for some special commissions. Mr Stemp loves a challenge and has been asked to make some extraordinary pieces: a sofa resembling a Forties cinema, and another based on Mae West's lips, the design taken from a Salvador Dali painting.

For further details: Upholstery, A Complete Course, by David James, from the Guild of Master Craftsmen, 166 High Street, Lewes, £16.95. Courses, City & Guilds or BTEC, full and part-time, London College of Furniture, City of London Polytechnic, Commercial Road, London E1; Bedford Hall College of Further Education, Nottingham, BA Furniture Design, a Craftsmanship, Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.



In the chair: Ruth Doran at home, which doubles as a studio

To Place Your Advertisement

071-481 1066

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

Fax Numbers:
071-481 9313
071-782 7828

BRIGHTON HEALTH AUTHORITY
Health Promotion Services
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKER
Drug Use Prevention
Administrative and Clinical Grade 6 £13,901-£16,722 pa
37 hours per week

We are looking for a self-motivated person to lead a drug prevention initiative concentrating on the areas of Newcomers, Freshmen and Leavers. This full-time post has been funded until April 1992 and will focus on offering a community development approach within the locations. Funding is being sought to extend the project. The ideal candidate will have a broad understanding of drug use, prevention strategies and experience in education, youth or community work.

A knowledge and appreciation of health education/promotion principles will be a great advantage. Informal enquiries for the above post are welcomed by: Mr Peter, District Health Promotion Officer, Tel: 01273 880111 ext. 2791.

Job descriptions and application forms are available from: Brighton Health Promotion Service, Ivory Place, Molyneux House, Brighton BN1 2DE. Tel: 01273 880111 ext. 2791. Closing date: August 8, 1991.

The Queen's University of Belfast
SCHOOL OF LAW
Applications are invited for the following scholarships, which may be arranged:

COMMON LAW (L0342)
The successful applicant will be asked to teach core legal subjects including Criminal Law and the Law of Contract. Applicants must have a good honours degree in law or a good honours degree in another discipline together with a professional legal qualification. An interest in the law relating to computers and/or the use of a teaching aid may be an advantage.

JURISPRUDENCE (L0445)
Available from 1 October 1991 or such other date as may be arranged. Applicants must have a good honours degree in law or in another relevant discipline, e.g. philosophy, and be prepared to contribute to the teaching of a range of subjects including Legal Reasoning and other jurisprudential courses. Applications will be particularly welcome from applicants with postgraduate qualifications and/or experience of teaching and research at university level. An interest in information technology may be an advantage.

PUBLIC LAW (L0660)
(Senior Lectureship or Lectureship)
Applicants must have a good honours degree in law, or a good honours degree in another discipline together with a professional legal qualification, and have experience of teaching and research at university level. They must have, or be prepared to develop, teaching and research interests in European Community Law and Civil Law. An interest in international law would be an advantage.

Salary scales: Lecturer Grade A: £12,693 - £17,592 (minimum at age 27 or over: £14,172); or should hold a professional legal qualification, and have experience of teaching and research at university level, £18,330-£23,427 per annum. Senior Lecturer: £24,597 - £27,292 with eligibility for LSS. Further particulars (please quote ref. 91/7) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN (telephone (0232) 245133 ext. 3044 or FAX (0232) 324944).
Closing date: 16 August 1991.
The University is an Equal Opportunity employer.

Development Manager
LONDON CITY BALLET
Working with Development Team, managing business sponsorships, organising fundraising events and special projects.
Please write, enclosing CV to:
Development Director
London City Ballet
38 Ebury Street
London SW1W 0LU
C. £14,000

DIARY OF TIMES CLASSIFIED
TELEPHONE:
071-481 4000

Head of Legal Services
£26,000 - £27,500

Salisbury is situated in a beautiful area of rural Wiltshire bordering the New Forest and close to the South Coast. It is an ideal place in which to live, work and spend your leisure time.

Local Government is undergoing some major developments in the 90s and to help us meet these challenges we have created an important new second tier post which will carry responsibility for managing and monitoring all Legal Services staff, providing advice to the Council and Committees on all legal matters and keeping abreast of all relevant developments in the law.

Ideally, you will have at least 5 years' post-qualification experience, preferably in Local Government, but applications from Solicitors in other areas would be welcomed. It is important that you can demonstrate enthusiasm and a track record of successfully managing and motivating staff.

The salary package can include a leased car facility. Relocation expenses will be reimbursed if appropriate.

Interviews will be held on 18th/19th September 1991.

For an informal discussion, please ring Salisbury (01225) 336273 and ask for Mr Frank Holder, Management Officer, to whom you would report.

For an information pack and application details please ring Salisbury (01225) 324115 (24 hour answerphone) or write to the Personnel Adviser, Salisbury District Council, Bourne Hill, Salisbury SP1 3UZ.

Closing date: 10.00 hours, Monday 19th August 1991.

SALISBURY DISTRICT

ST GEORGE'S GROUP
DIRECTOR OF SERVICE DEVELOPMENT
Circs £40,000 + P.R.P.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE OF ONE OF LONDON'S LARGEST HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS.

This is a senior and influential position requiring a clear thinker with excellent analytical and communication skills and a good grasp of the NHS contracting environment.

Operating at the interface between service providers and purchasers, the primary focus is on gathering and interpreting market intelligence and supporting the process of service development and change.

Working with a small team in support of a clinically orientated general management organisation, operating contracts worth £125 million, the portfolio of responsibilities includes oversight of the Group's business planning function, contracts administration, quality assurance, public affairs and community liaison.

An information pack is available from:
The HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT, Tel: 061 784 2549 or 061-672 1235 ext. 51614, or by writing to:
The Human Resources Dept, St George's Group, Dorcas House, Blackshaw Road, Tooting, London SW17 0QT. Closing date 12th August 1991.

ST. GEORGE'S GROUP
WE ARE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

The First Fundraising Director

Established in 1986, Walsingham Community Homes is a professional, demand-led charity which runs 12 homes in the community for people with learning difficulties.

The staff, who are all Christians of different denominations, are committed to a clear mission statement. Their familiar approach to caring for their clients is inspiring.

As the organisation enters a vital phase in its expansion, it seeks an entrepreneurial and experienced Fundraising Director to develop and implement a major capital fundraising programme for acquiring new homes and developing a core fundraising strategy for new services.

The new Fundraising Director will need substantial general fundraising experience. He/She will have a proven track record in Big Gift fundraising; approaching trusts and companies and setting up local fundraising groups.

Salary: £23 - 25,000 + Car + Pension Location: London N10

Please send your CV to Mairi Shirley, EXECUCARE, 163-169 Brompton Road, London, SW3 1RW. Tel. 071 589 4567

HEALTH CARE

REGISTERED NURSES
Working in a general nursing home, we offer a competitive salary and benefits package. We provide housing and transport of £10.00 per hour in U.S. South. Please send resume, copy of current nursing license and state you will be able to work in U.S. to: **BOX NO. 484, VIRGINIA STREET, WAPPING, LONDON, E7 9DD.**

MID ESSEX HEALTH SERVICES
PERSONNEL AND TRAINING OFFICER
Salary £15,000 + PWP (negotiable)
One Full-Time or Part-Time or Job Share

We are looking for a personnel and training officer who has had experience of developing management teams within a rapidly changing environment.

The post-holder will assist in the development and presentation of training events for professional, managerial and multi-disciplinary groups as well as providing personnel advice across the Community Unit.

Applicants should have several years' experience in a personnel/training function, excellent interpersonal skills and an innovative approach. Membership of ITD/IFM essential.

The post will be for 18 months initially prior to the unit applying for NHS Trust status from April 1, 1993.

Flexible working hours will be offered to meet both needs of the unit and the successful candidate(s). Car driver essential.

Informal enquiries to Mrs M. Knapton, Unit General Manager, on 0376 516515 ext. 315.

Information pack and application details available from: Tracey Hoggar Personnel Secretary, Health Authority, District Office, Collingwood Road, Witham CM8 2TT. Telephone: 0376 516515 ext. 220, quoting Ref. 128.

Closing date for receipt of applications: August 2, 1991.

Kensington Housing Trust
NEW INITIATIVES MANAGER
£21,795-£23,331

Can you identify new development opportunities in the housing market? This is the role of the Kensington Housing Trust's new Initiatives Manager.

The New Initiatives Manager's major brief will be to identify projects which will expand the quantity and range of our housing stock (both inside and outside the North Kensington area) and to assist in the development of alternative funding arrangements for new projects.

In addition to a sound knowledge of the current housing market and the sources and range of funding available, the postholder should have experience of initiating housing developments and of developing feasibility studies; possess good analytical and judgemental skills and proven negotiating skills.

If you feel you can meet the challenges involved further details and application forms can be obtained from The Personnel Manager, Kensington Housing Trust, 354 Portobello Road, London W10 3XL. Tel: 01-660 5544. Please quote job reference number N1/2.

Closing date for receipt of applications: 6 August 1991.

Kensington Housing Trust is actively working towards Equal Opportunities.

This is a non-advocacy. Previous applicants will not be considered.

PUBLIC FINANCE

CLEVELAND COUNTY COUNCIL
CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND TREASURERS DEPARTMENT

Principal Accountant Grade P013
£21,936 - £23,499 pa

We are seeking a person to undertake an important role in Cleveland County's management of change resulting from Compulsory Competitive Tendering legislation. As well as an ongoing involvement in the development of new accounting systems to meet the needs of CSD Managers and to ensure that legislation within the authority's corporate systems when appropriate.

The postholder will be required to lead a team dealing with the accounting work of the County Council Contracting Units. You will be expected to contribute to the development of new accounting systems to meet the needs of CSD Managers and to ensure that legislation within the authority's corporate systems when appropriate.

The chosen applicant will possess proven management skills and an accounting qualification. Ideally you should have good experience in accounting for and supporting CSD/OLG. The provision of financial advice to the CSD Board of Management is also a feature of this post as will be the ability to assist in the creation of new units. Experience in a role which called for a similar level of corporate awareness would be an advantage but is not essential. Applications will be welcomed from members of any of the recognised accounting bodies who have the necessary experience.

Full normal expenses, including Agency/legal fees will be paid in approved cases. In addition a payment by disturbance/retention bonus and a lodging allowance will be made where appropriate. Temporary housing accommodation may also be available within the County area. A car leasing package is available to all authorised car users.

Application forms and job descriptions can be obtained from and should be returned to the County Finance Officer, Chief Executive and Treasurer's Department, PO Box 100, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, TS1 3BN. Tel. (01662) 246125, ext. 2257.

We are working towards equal opportunities for women, all ethnic groups and people with disabilities. Job sharing arrangements will be considered and all applicants who have the support of the Middlesbrough Resident Officer will be given an interview.

East Cumbria Health Authority
CUMBRIA AMBULANCE SERVICE

FINANCE DIRECTOR

Salary: Circa £20,500 per annum plus Performance Related Pay and Lease Car Relocation expenses where applicable

This new post based in Carlisle provides financial advice and support to the Chief Ambulance Officer and Senior Ambulance Services Managers, including responsibility for the development of financial management and information systems and business planning.

The Cumbria Ambulance Service provides a comprehensive quality emergency, urgent and patient transport services throughout the County of Cumbria. The current value of these services is some £5.8m.

An enthusiastic qualified Accountant is required with sound experience of financial management, preferably within the Public Sector, and good communication skills. Applicants with equivalent skills and experience may be considered.

For informal discussion contact: Mr J. Owen, Chief Ambulance Officer on 0228 26441 ext 3646, or Mr T. W. Thompson, Director of Finance, East Cumbria Health Authority on 0228 32141.

Application packages available from: Mrs B. M. Mills on Carlisle (0228) 26441 ext 2847.

Closing date: August 2, 1991.

ECHA has a no-smoking policy.

MONDAY
Education: University Appointments, Prep & Public School Appointments, Educational Courses, Scholarships and Fellowships with editorial. La Crème de la Crème: Societal appointments.

TUESDAY
Legal Appointments: Solicitors, Commercial Lawyers, Legal Officers, Private and Public Practice with editorial. Public Appointments.

WEDNESDAY
Creative & Media Appointments: with editorial. La Crème de la Crème: Societal appointments. Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Rentals. Commercial Property: with editorial.

THURSDAY
General Appointments: Management, Engineering, Science & Technology, with editorial. Accountancy & Finance. La Crème de la Crème: Societal appointments.

FRIDAY
International Appointments: Overseas Opportunities. Welcome: The complete car-buyer's guide with editorial. Business to Business: Business opportunities.

SATURDAY
THE TIMES
Shoppers: shopping from the comfort of your own home. Travel Stop Press: Last minute flights, plus holidays UK and abroad. Saturday Reservations: The place to expand your social circle. SATURDAY REVIEW
Property: Residential, Town & Country, Overseas, Rentals. Overseas and UK Holidays: Villages/Cottages, Hotels, Flights etc. Season: Arts and Antiques (monthly). Homes and Gardens.

Fill in the coupon and attach it to your advertisement, written on a separate piece of paper, allowing 28 letters and spaces per line. Rates are: Lineage £5.50 per line (Mon. 3 lines only first word in bold); Box Display £30 per single column centimetre (Mon. 3 centimetres); Court and Social £10 per line. Sunday Review Colour £38 per single column centimetre. All rates are subject to 17.5% VAT. Telephone our Classified Advertising Department on 071-481 4000 between 9am-6pm Monday to Friday, 9.30am-1.00pm Saturday, late evening 7.30pm on Thursday, or send me: Classified Advertisements Manager, Times Newspapers Ltd, P.O. Box 484, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Telephone (Daytime): _____
Date of insertion: _____
(Please allow three working days prior to insertion date.)
USE YOUR CREDIT CARD _____ Expiry Date: _____

Wales must lower their sights

BRISBANE — In the unlikely event of South Africa asking Wales to tour there, now that sporting and political opinion is melting in its favour, and while other rugby countries are already pondering dates and other appropriately convenient matters, the request should be firmly but politely refused.

That Wales should be persuaded to this point of view has nothing to do with the future that was caused two seasons ago, when some of their players and committee men visited South Africa in somewhat controversial circumstances. Rather, much as a patient in need of recuperation would be well advised not to attend a social function, lest it further endangered his health, so Welsh rugby, much in need of a respite, could find that a further hazardous adventure overseas could prove not only eccentric but also catastrophic.

After this trip to Australia, Welsh rugby is clearly on its knees. The Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) should ponder long and hard on its future touring policy. The time has come to draw in its horns and assume more modest ambitions.

On anywhere remotely near equal footing, Wales are incapable of confronting the best of the world. It is not to offer. If this is the case, and it surely must be, and if the embarrassing results of their last two visits to the leading rugby countries in the southern hemisphere are anything to go by, they must dramati-

After the humiliating defeat by Australia at the weekend, Gerald Davies, the former Wales and British Isles wing, looks at ways in which the Welsh rugby union can recover its international status

cally revise any plans which have already been pencilled in. To travel philanthropically overseas, to encourage others to feel so much better by virtue of substantial victories, is surely not in the best interest of Welsh rugby.

The withdrawal from such commitments would be far less damaging than subjecting their players once more to the embarrassment of ignominious failure. The senior team should think no further than Europe. Not even Canada — once thought of as an easy passage, but where Scotland's second string recently failed — should be contemplated. It is as serious as that. The possible benefits, which can no longer be guaranteed, are firmly outweighed by the likelihood of further morale and reputation-shattering losses. The recovery of this morale, and the foundations of any future success, can only be laid at home.

There is a corner of many a foreign field which is now forever Wales. But not for the right reasons. Wales wish to remember them. Over the last decade in Europe there has been a gradual erosion in the country's claim to be counted

among the elite. This can best be illustrated by their failure to beat France in the last nine years, or their failure to beat Ireland in Cardiff since 1983. When they have travelled south across the equator, that reputation has been dismantled.

Here, an honourable reputation has been laid to waste. Or, to put it with undignified antipodean bluntness, and not a little insensitivity: "Welsh in disgrace as a sporting religion drops in the mire", as the *Sunday Morning Herald* dismoured after New South Wales' record-breaking 71-8 victory, prior to the 63-6 mauling at the hands of Australia on Sunday.

How long will it take, I wonder, before disillusioned players decide to turn down such opportunities to travel and reject their own union's invitations. They can only take so much, after all.

Paul Thornburn, the captain, said this week that the message of the superior playing standards in Australia should be taken home and thoroughly digested. Welsh players and their clubs must soon learn. Yet, when Jonathan Davies, the former



Under pressure: Waldron, the Wales coach, is now in an untenable position

Welsh stand-off half, returned from New Zealand in 1988 and suggested that he might have the form of the WRU's annual meeting to pass on such a message, the opportunity was not taken up. The most talented Welsh player of his generation felt denied. He did not remain around long after that. This week in Brisbane he had a reunion with some of his colleagues who remain in the Welsh side. But while they fly home, he remains in Sydney to play rugby league.

Having failed to do so yet during Wales' inexorable decline, it would be comforting if, for once, the WRU committee erupted in an Olympian rage at this latest failure, rather than provide some sordid diplomatic response in its attempt to assuage an increasingly agitated Welsh public.

Wales, it might be suggested, must return emphatically to home base. They must concentrate on improving the structure, from schools and youth rugby

upwards. That this is only beginning to be embraced wholeheartedly is an indication that future success is a long way off.

By all means, encourage international travel for the developing teams, to widen their experience; but the senior players must raise their perceptions of strength, speed and skill at club level. This is where it begins. Their international ambitions now should be raised no further than to attempt to conquer Europe once more.

Tour reaches new depths with players' brawl

From DAVID HANDS
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT
SYDNEY

AS ENGLAND flew into a rainy Sydney from Fiji yesterday, the Welsh, disgraced and demoralised, were leaving Australia with the noise ringing in their ears of such headlines as "Scuffs deepens Welsh shame" and "Woolf Welsh wallop... each other". It was the final ignominy, a brawl among the Welsh players as the post-match function which followed their 63-6 defeat by Australia came to an

end at Ballymore on Sunday evening — pushing, shoving and obscene language which must have embarrassed the Australian Rugby Union, its sponsors and guests, as much as the Welsh themselves must have been embarrassed at the spectacle.

During the stopover in Sydney on the homeward flight from Brisbane, the rift among the Welsh players was emphasised by those senior members who threatened that they would play no more international rugby under the coach, Ron Waldron; his posi-

tion has already been made virtually untenable by the biggest international defeat Wales have suffered.

What has happened to the Welsh touring party makes a complete mockery of the brave words spoken by Paul Thornburn, their captain, in Perth just over three weeks ago: "We hope to develop a style which will carry us through to the World Cup so we don't come back scratching our heads and wondering where we are going."

But now there seems every prospect of Wales not even

qualifying from their group in the World Cup. Nick Farnham, the Australia captain, believes Wales will play differently in front of 50,000 people at the National Stadium in Cardiff. But there are only two months to go, and the prospect of either Western Samoa or Argentina joining Australia at quarter-finals from pool three suddenly seems poor.

Welsh woe will, though, make England the more determined to finish their tour with a degree of style. They play the Emerging Australians at Gra-

ham Park, Gosford, today, and tomorrow will name their XV to play Australia at the Sydney football stadium on Saturday. The sight of Will Carling, the captain, leaving training after only 20 minutes with a sore Achilles tendon — the recurrence of a problem suffered during the divisional championship last winter — was not greatly encouraging, but Carling is in no doubt that he will be fit for the international.

The main problem for the tour management is the composition of their back five

forwards. They will take medical advice on the state of Wade Dooley's damaged hand, which should be given at least three weeks to heal, and given Martin Bayfield's promising international debut against Fiji, it would be proper to omit Dooley on fitness grounds.

Peter Winterbottom must play very well in Gosford to relieve Gary Ross of the open-side flanker's position; should Ross be preferred, the only likely amendment to the XV which won 28-12 in Suva is the replacement of Paul Ackford at lock in place of Nigel Redman.

EQUESTRIANISM

Britain left to rue the shortage of top-class horses

From JENNY MACARTHUR IN LA BAULE, FRANCE

RONNIE Massarella, the Great Britain team manager, has learned valuable lessons from the European show jumping championships, which ended here on Sunday with John Whitaker and Henderson Milton dramatically deposed by the French world champion, Eric Navet, on Quito de Bussy.

Although Britain won the team silver medal behind the all-conquering Dutch, Massarella has to remodel the team in preparation for the Barcelona Olympics. "We won the silver medal because of our riders rather than our superior horse power," Massarella said yesterday.

Henderson Milton, despite his almost unprecedented 12 faults in the grand prix on Sunday, is the exception. "He'll be back... it was just an off-day," Massarella said. "I don't think you can say there was anything wrong with his preparation or with the way John rode him — but horses aren't machines." Neither Whitaker nor Massarella can remember the last time Milton collected more than four faults in one round.

For the Olympics, though, Massarella has to plan without Henderson Milton. His owners, Tom and Doreen Bradley, have said repeatedly that they do not wish him to go. Fortunately, Whitaker is the one team member who has a second horse of Olympic calibre. "Henderson

Gammon is a near certainty for next year," Massarella says. "But we have to find three other horses."

David Broome's Lamezan and Coudray may still be contenders, but will be 13. Michael Whitaker, whose top horse, Monsant, is now nearing the end of his career, has the up-and-coming Giffelsturner, and Nick Skelton, who had to borrow Broome's gallant but ageing Phoenix Park for these championships, has a promising eight-year-old in Limited Edition. Otherwise, there is a shortage of top-class horses in Britain.

One reason for this dearth is that, unlike the French and the Dutch, the British have no government-backed schemes to help keep top horses in the country. One of Skelton's best grand prix horses, Top Gun, was sold to a sponsor of the Dutch rider, Jan Tops, for £550,000 two years ago, and was in the winning team at the weekend. As with the other three horses in the team, he is only nine and is likely to be in Barcelona. "I rang everyone I could think of when he was on the point of being sold to see if there was any way of keeping him in Britain," Skelton said.

It did not need Skelton to point out that, had Top Gun been in the British team, the positions would almost certainly have been reversed.

BASEBALL

Cincinnati end a long losing run

By ROBERT KIRLEY

TEAMS that were floundering on opening day are finding the going tough in the second half of the season. The Cincinnati Reds, who won the World Series last October, beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 3-2 on Saturday after losing ten games in a row. The losing streak was Cincinnati's longest since 1989.

On Sunday, the swooning Boston Red Sox took their worst beating of the season when the Minnesota Twins won 14-1 to sweep a four-game series.

Nolan Ryan, at 44 the oldest player in the major leagues and the all-time strikeout king, has said he will continue to pitch for

the Texas Rangers next year, which will be his 26th season. The New York Yankees lost ten games then beat the Oakland Athletics three times, using a rookie pitcher in each victory.

Bo Jackson, of the Chicago White Sox, took batting practice for the first time since he injured a hip in January while playing for the Los Angeles Raiders football club.

Rod Carew, Ferguson Jenkins and Gaylord Perry were inducted into the Hall of Fame on Sunday. None of them ever played in a World Series.

Results and tables, page 35

Degrees awarded by the university of Bristol

Faculty of Arts

BA (Hons)

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Faculty of Arts

BA (Hons)

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Faculty of Arts

BA (Hons)

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Faculty of Arts

BA (Hons)

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

Classical Studies

The true test ahead for Baker-Finch

By MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

JUST how good is Ian Baker-Finch? Nick Faldo, the previous winner of the title, Severiano Ballesteros and Ian Woosnam agree that the Australian was a deserving winner of the Open Championship at Royal Birkdale on Sunday; they also know that his new status will cause his fortune on and off the course to be examined.

One Open Championship guarantees a place in history but not a badge of greatness. Greg Norman, who won at Turnberry in 1986, can confirm that to his compatriot, Bill Rogers, the 1981 champion, chased the dollar, the pound and the yen and succeeded only in being so bankrupt of spirit that his game disintegrated.

Tom Weiskopf, who won the Open in 1973, found the transition into his private life too much. He once said: "I'd be out to dinner with my family and some idiot

would come over and give me all this nonsense. I didn't know how to handle it. I went into a shell and became very negative. I guess I didn't like the price I had to pay for fame."

Like Weiskopf, Baker-Finch stands out in a crowd. He is 6ft 4in with a ramrod-straight posture and he is good-looking enough to have caused a jealous escort of a girl to punch him, break his nose and create nerve damage to his right eye, so that he now has to wear glasses.

His wife, Jennie, is supportive. "It's not Ian's fault those things happen. I'm proud of the way he handles himself. I think when I first came to Europe with him that I was insecure. But Ian did not make me feel that way; it was just me. I don't think our lifestyle will change."

What Baker-Finch has that Weiskopf lacked in his younger days is a relaxed manner. Ten years on from

Rogers, he has no need to hurry around the world to make money from the leading tournaments because endorsements will already make him a wealthy man.

If Baker-Finch has found the secret of his own success, then it might be that he has timed his emergence perfectly. This is no time to discard Faldo, Woosnam, Ballesteros or Norman, simply because they played only a supporting role at Royal Birkdale.

But it is pertinent that Baker-Finch, at the age of 30, has learned not only to swing under pressure but also to live with himself.

It is just seven months since he revealed his own frailty. He had taken 63 in the third round of the Johnnie Walker Classic at the fabled Royal Melbourne course to take a two-shot lead. Baker-Finch signed his card and said: "I will be my own biggest challenger in the last round." He took 76 and lost. Afterwards, he said: "I know myself too well."

Baker-Finch lacked composure that day. He was adamant he did not choke, but he admitted he allowed himself to be distracted. His lack of composure manifested itself when, following several minor skirmishes with cameramen, he sounded off at one individ-



A dream fulfilled: Baker-Finch celebrating at Birkdale

ual. It had been eighteen months since he had won, the strain was telling. A week later, there was a pained look on his face again, but for a different reason.

He was to "hang" himself from a branch after 11 holes of the Coolom Classic at the aptly-named Noosa Heads. Baker-Finch was feeling under par as well as being four under par.

His pelvis locks on occasions (a legacy of wearing a specially built-up shoe because his right leg is

among the most accurate of strikers).

It is why Crooked Stick, where the US PGA Championship will be played next month, should be to his liking. He punts at the thought of narrow fairways, whereas Woosnam, for one, has stated that he will not play another US PGA Championship if officials again set what he regards to be an unfair challenge.

Baker-Finch will get on with it, just as he did at Royal Birkdale. His mind has been finely tuned by visits to Bob Rotella, a sports psychologist, and it now works in harmony with a swing tightened by Mitchell Spearman, David Leadbetter's first lieutenant. And in Pete Bender he has a first-class caddy.

Baker-Finch won the Open rather like Faldo won at St Andrews last year. He took it by the scruff of the neck and refused to let go. The Championship itself might not, in years to come, be remembered as a classic — compared with, say, the 1977 shoot-out between Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson — but those who were there will not forget the outward 29 that Baker-Finch scored to distance himself from his rivals in Sunday's final round. That was the play of a true champion.

Faldo remains a firm candidate

By MITCHELL PLATT

NICK Faldo will be selected by Bernard Gallacher, the European captain, for the Ryder Cup match, at Kiawah Island, South Carolina, from September 27 to 29. Faldo has not won an automatic place, but I believe Gallacher will waste little time in asking him to help with the defence against the United States.

Faldo said: "It's all in Mr Gallacher's hands now. My schedule will not allow me to play any other tournaments in Europe before the team is picked. I must go to the States to prepare for the US PGA Championship next month."

Gallacher will need to do much soul-searching before he finalises his team following the German Open next month. There is guaranteed selection of the top nine in the Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup points list, plus three places at Gallacher's discretion.

Faldo's failure to earn one of the automatic places would be compounded if Bernard Langer, presently ninth, num-

bered out of the leading nine. That would reduce Gallacher's options, as Langer, like Faldo, would almost pick himself.

Assuming Langer qualifies by right and Gallacher picks Faldo, the captain will have two places to fill.

Who are the contenders? Sandy Lyle, following his sad performance in the Open, will need to improve his game spectacularly to be included, and Ronan Rafferty has a shoulder injury, as well as lack of form, to overcome.

However, Gordon Brand Jr, Mark James and other experienced players are lurking outside the top nine. And with first prizes of £83,330 on offer at both the Dutch Open, which starts on Thursday, and the Scandinavian Open next week, it is possible for a player to move out of the pack — which is why Barry Lane, who played consistently in the Open, Philip Walton, Howard Clark and Christy O'Connor have not given up hope.

RYDER CUP STANDINGS

EUROPE: 1, S Ballesteros (Sp), 241.074; 2, S Richardson (Eng), 218.591; 3, I Woosnam (Wales), 213.018; 4, C Montgomerie (Scott), 175.018; 5, E Derry (Ire), 167.703; 6, A Chadborn (Sp), 157.028; 7, S Torrance (Scott), 81.768; 8, J Fehery (Ire), 145.419; 9, B Langer (Ger), 143.103; 10, N Faldo (Eng), 118.825; 11, J L Taylor (Wales), 115.805; 12, D Gifford (Eng), 98.530; 13, M McLean (Eng), 97.263; 14, J Rivera (Sp), 96.748; 15, M Langer (Sp), 94.836; 16, M Martin (Sp), 92.532.	UNITED STATES: 1, F Couples, 72.015; 2, P Stewart, 54.8; 3, L Wadkins, 52.5; 4, H Irwin, 51.7; 5, P Azinger, 50.1; 6, P Pate, 45.5; 7, M O'Meara, 42.5; 8, M Calaveras, 41.7; 9, L Linn, 40.7; 10, T Simpson, 39.1; 11, K Kie, 35.7; 12, S Pate, 35.3; 13, G Morgan, 31.5; 14, C Beck, 29.4; 15, D Love II, 29.1; 16, M Brooks, 29.0; 17, S Hoch, 27.8; 18, R Tway, 25.7; 19, J Maza, 24.4; 20, C Stadler, 23.7.
---	--

WORLD STUDENT GAMES

Friendly giant reveals in era of 19-footers

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

FOR a decade the shot has stirred little interest among the British public. When PC Capes departed there was no one to take over his bat. Until, perhaps, Matt Simson.

When, on Sunday, Simson became Britain's first athletics medal winner of the World Student Games in Sheffield, it confirmed his ability to perform well on the championship stage. He has a share in the record for the number of AAA under-20 titles won —

seven, three indoors and four out — and possesses three English Schools championship gold medals.

Now, aged 21, he has made his biggest breakthrough: at the start of the season his best was 18.52 metres. This season he has nine putts of 19 metres to his credit. The ninth one, his 19.07 metres in the Don Valley Stadium, gave him the silver behind Aleksandr Klimentov, of the Soviet Union. But a Soviet, note,

putting only 19.35 metres. Two years ago, 19 metres was inconsequential in world terms. However, stricter drugs controls, including the suspension of Randy Barnes, the world record holder, for a positive test, have lowered standards dramatically.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation A standard for taking part in the world championships next month, set some while back, is 19.85 metres. Now, 19.50 metres could be enough to reach the final.

Simson is a Roald Dahl figure. The Big Friendly Giant, rather like his team captain here, Steve Backley. He believes that records for shot should be started from scratch, as they were in the javelin five years ago. He suggests reducing the weight from 7.26 kilograms to seven.

Simson owes his improvement to having 19 metres putters to train with at the University of Florida where he has been a student since January. "My technique is no different, I am just that much stronger," he said.

Stephen Gookley's bronze medal in the 100 metres owed everything to his start. His reaction time was measured at 0.117sec, faster than Linford Christie has managed and not noticeably slower than that which Ben Johnson was being timed at before he was suspended for drug-taking.

Keri Maddox's bronze in the 100 metres hurdles was achieved with 13.32sec, a personal best and only 0.02sec outside the British record.

Ailing American baffles critics by dropping Tour de France field



Hands-off winner: Lietti gives his sponsor third day of Tour publicity at Gap

LeMond steals pre-Alps show

GAP (Agencies) — Greg LeMond stole a march on his rivals in the Tour de France yesterday when many were speculating he was about to retire. On the approach to Gap, in the foothills of the Alps, after riding 120 miles from Aix in around 40 C, the American suddenly broke away on his own. In an explosion of effort, he opened a gap on the bunch which grew to nearly half a minute.

An Italian, Marco Lietti, of the same team, Ariston, that had supplied the previous three days' winners, got into LeMond's slipstream and the pair joined forces until it was time to decide the outcome.

LeMond put his head down but Lietti came off his wheel to cross the line first and collect the 15,000 francs.

For LeMond, the reward was the 26 seconds he pulled back on the overall positions. He also showed he had still left in his legs. Earlier in the day, his team director, Roger Legay, had doubted whether the American would be able to tackle the first Alpine stage today, which concludes with a gruelling 22-kilometre climb up to L'Alpe d'Huez.

"He hasn't recuperated the way he should have after Friday's tough mountain stage," Legay told French television. "We hope he will recover but if he doesn't, I can't see him taking part in Tuesday's stage."

However, last night LeMond said he had made his break not to win at Gap but to win back time. "I told myself that if I improve in the coming days, this time could help me win the Tour."

He admitted going too deep into his reserves last Friday in the Pyrenees. "If we had had a mountain stage yesterday or today, I would have lost 15 minutes. I don't know if I will be among the best tomorrow but I

hope so." Before Monday's start, LeMond remained in seclusion in his team's trailer, talking with his family and avoiding the hordes of reporters and fans outside. Legay confirmed that LeMond was feeling feverish and had swollen feet.

Laurent Fignon, a former Tour winner and living death, a place behind LeMond, dismissed the American's break as irrelevant. He also criticised the Tour leader, Miguel Indurain, for not joining an earlier nine-man breakaway up the 887-metre Côte de St-Amand, at which Fignon, Gianni Bugno and Claudio Chiappucci were the instigators.

"He wasn't there when he was needed," Fignon said. "Our breakaway failed but it might have worked if Charly (Mottet) had been with us."

Meanwhile, about 200,000 cycling enthusiasts, most of them Dutch, were already gathering yesterday on the mountain side of L'Alpe d'Huez, to watch the 13.8 kilometre climb with an average gradient of 8.2 per cent. The race's most spectacular finish had turned orange with the hordes draping the Dutch visitors' cars, tents and caravans. Their favourite, Gert-Jan Theunisse, said he had ridden the mountain 50 times this year already.

RESULTS: Stages stage (Aix to Gap, 210km): 1, M Lietti (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 2, G LeMond (Gap), 3h 5m 52s; 3, M Foreman (B. Perennet), 3h 5m 52s; 4, J-C Costantini (Terre Team), 3h 5m 52s; 5, D Cappelletti (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 6, P Anderton (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 7, F Vichot (B. Perennet), 3h 5m 52s; 8, G de Vries (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 9, L Fignon (B. Perennet), 3h 5m 52s; 10, L Roche (Terre Team), 3h 5m 52s; 11, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 12, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 13, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 14, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 15, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 16, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 17, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 18, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 19, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 20, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 21, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 22, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 23, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 24, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 25, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 26, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 27, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 28, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 29, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 30, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 31, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 32, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 33, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 34, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 35, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 36, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 37, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 38, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 39, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 40, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 41, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 42, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 43, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 44, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 45, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 46, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 47, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 48, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 49, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 50, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 51, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 52, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 53, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 54, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 55, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 56, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 57, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 58, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 59, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 60, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 61, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 62, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 63, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 64, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 65, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 66, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 67, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 68, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 69, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 70, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 71, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 72, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 73, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 74, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 75, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 76, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 77, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 78, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 79, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 80, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 81, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 82, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 83, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 84, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 85, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 86, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 87, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 88, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 89, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 90, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 91, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 92, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 93, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 94, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 95, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 96, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 97, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 98, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 99, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 100, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 101, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 102, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 103, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 104, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 105, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 106, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 107, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 108, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 109, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 110, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 111, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 112, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 113, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 114, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 115, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 116, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 117, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 118, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 119, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 120, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 121, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 122, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 123, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 124, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 125, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 126, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 127, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 128, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 129, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 130, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 131, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 132, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 133, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 134, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 135, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 136, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 137, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 138, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 139, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 140, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 141, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 142, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 143, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 144, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 145, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 146, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 147, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 148, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 149, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 150, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 151, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 152, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 153, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 154, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 155, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 156, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 157, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 158, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 159, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 160, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 161, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 162, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 163, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 164, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 165, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 166, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 167, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 168, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 169, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 170, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 171, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 172, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 173, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 174, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 175, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 176, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 177, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 178, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 179, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 180, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 181, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 182, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 183, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 184, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 185, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 186, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 187, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 188, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 189, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 190, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 191, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 192, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 193, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 194, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 195, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 196, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 197, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 198, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 199, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 200, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 201, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 202, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 203, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 204, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 205, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 206, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 207, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 208, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 209, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 210, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 211, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 212, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 213, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 214, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 215, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 216, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 217, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 218, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 219, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 220, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 221, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 222, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 223, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 224, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 225, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 226, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 227, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 228, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 229, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 230, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 231, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 232, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 233, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 234, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 235, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 236, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 237, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 238, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 239, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 240, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 241, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 242, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 243, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 244, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 245, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 246, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 247, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 248, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 249, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 250, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 251, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 252, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 253, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 254, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 255, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 256, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 257, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 258, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 259, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 260, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 261, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 262, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 263, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 264, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 265, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 266, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 267, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 268, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 269, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 270, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 271, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 272, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 273, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 274, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 275, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 276, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 277, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 278, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 279, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 280, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 281, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 282, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 283, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 284, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 285, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 286, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 287, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 288, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 289, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 290, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 291, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 292, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 293, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 294, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 295, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 296, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 297, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 298, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 299, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 300, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 301, M Lamm (Ariston), 3h 5m 52s; 302,

